The Sydney Morning Herald.

NO 7734 .-- VOL. XLVII.

On the 19th means, of a ton.

MARHAOES.

On the 17th February, at North Shore, by the Rev. P. Powell, D. D., John Frederick, youngest san of William Warrington, Fan, Connaught-terrace, 19th Park, London, to Mary Gertrude, Youngest daughter of the late Thomas floyil, Esq., of this cliv. On the 7th March, at Surry Hills, by special fleenes, at the resistence of the brite's parents, D. the West England, second western mix Nicel, Fan, of Auckland, to Phills Atms, elders saughter of Mr. Henry Scope, C.E., and granddaughter of the hate Captain John Thompson Hanks, of Newcattle-upon-Tyne, England.

On the 17th instant, at the Scots Church, Parramatia, by the Render, O' Windort, to Rashel, fourth daughter of the late Mr. William Fender, O' Windort, to Rashel, fourth daughter of the late Mr. George Emmerten, Windoot.

OVERLAND ROUTE TO ENGLAND.—THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAYIGATION COMPANY'S steamship NORTHAN, 1010 tons, 400 horse power, G. S. BROOKS, commander, will be deepatobed for GALLE, with her Majerty's mails, puseangers, specie, and cargo, on MONDAY, 23rd March, 1863, at 2 p m. lonching at MELBOURNE and KING GEORGE'S GOUND. SOUND.

Cargo will be received until 5 o'clock p.m. on the 20th, and specie and parcels until 11 a.m. of the 21st.

For particulars regarding freight and passage, with information on all subjects connected with the PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Lines, apply to

HENRY MOORE, Agent.

Moore's Wharf, Sydney, 10th March, 1863.

Moore's Wharf, Sydney, 19th March, 1863.

TEAM TO AUCKLAND.—The NEW ZEALAND
MAIL STEAMER CLAUD HAMILTON, having
to wait for the English mails, a small quantity of parcels
and goods will be received at the Grafton Wharf till
THIS EVEXING.
For freight and passage apply at the Company's Office,
Grafton Wharf.

JOHN VINE HALL, general manager.

JOHN VINE HALL, general manager.

JELSON GOLD FIELDS.—THE INTER-COLONIAL (NEW ZEALAND) ROYAL MAIL
COMPANY'S steamship, PRINCR ALFRED,
EUWARD WHEELER, commander, for NELSON,
PICTON, WELLINGTON, and FORT COOPER,
THURSDAY, March 29th.
Geods and passengers for Taranaki, forwarded by the
Company's Inter-provincial steamship, transhipping at
Nelson.
Will receive cargo on SATURDAY.
For further information, freight, and passage, apply at
the Company's Office, Grafton Whart.
JOHN VINE HALL, General Manager.

the Company's Office, Graion Whari.

JOHN VINE HALL, General Manager.

NOTICE to SHIPPERS.—STEAM from ROCK-HAMPTON to BROAD SOUND, the M'KAY, and PORT DENISON.—The paddle stoamship SAMSON, now undergoing a therough overhead, will commence trading at an early date.

Further perticulars as to dates of salling, &c., in a future advertisement.

Freight and fares undertak, manager.

A. S. N. Co.'s Whalf, Susex-street.

THE AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAYIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMSHIPS.

TO MELBOURNE.—RANGATIRA, TUESDAY AFFERNOON, at 6.

TO HUNTER RIVER.—COLLAROY, TO-MORROW NIGHT, SATURDAY, at 11; and ILLALONG, MONDAY NIGHT, at 11.

TO MANNING RIVER.—Steamer, on or about SATURDAY, 21st March.

TO RISHRANE direct.—YARRA YARRA MONDAY

DAY, 21st March.
To BRISBANE direct.—YARRA YARRA, MONDAY
AFTERNOON, at 5.
To MARYBOROUGH.—WILLIAMS, THURSDAY,

To MARYBOROUGH. — WILLIAMS, THURSDAY, 2nd April, at 5 p.m.
TO ROCK HAMPTON. — BALCLUTHA, THIS AFTERNOON, FRIDAY, at 5. No cargo received after 1 p.m.
To FORT DENISON, via ROCKHAMPTON. — BAGLE, on or about TUESDAY, 14th April.
From BRISBANE to IPSWICH.—The BRISBANE and 1FSWICH, daily.
From BRISBANE to ROCK HAMPTON. — CLA-RENCE, three times a month.
KENCE, three times a month.
A. S. N. Co.'s Whatf, Sumesox street.

THE C. AND R. R. S. N. CO.'S STEAMSHIPS for GRAFTON, CLARENCE RIVER, as follows: — The AGRES IRVING, direct, on SATURDAY, AFTERNOON, at 5 c'clock.
The GRAFTON, via NEWCASTLE, on MONDAY, at 9 p.m.

TILMOUTH F. DYE, secretary.

R. N. S. N. CO.—STRAM to the HUNTER.—
THIS (Friday) NIGHT, at 11, the MORPETH,
TO-MORROW (Saturday) MORNING, at 7, the
PATERSON.

TU-MORROW (Saturday) MORNING, at 7, the MORPETH, PATERSON.

P. J. COHEN, manager.

Offices, foot of Market-street.

I UNTER RIVER NEW STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—STEAM to and from the HUNTER during the menth of MARCH, 1952.

On MONDAY, at 7 am, the CITY OF NEWCASTLE. On TURSDAY, at 1 pm, the MORPETH.

On WEDNESDAY, at 7 a.m., the PATERSON.

On FRIDAY, at 11 pm, the MORPETH.

On SATURDAY, at 7 a.m., the PATERSON.

A STEAMER to CLARENCETOWN direct every WEDNESDAY, at 7 a.m., the PATERSON.

On MONDAY, at 7 a.m., the MORPETH.

On MONDAY, at 7 a.m., the MORPETH.

On THURSDAY, at 2 pm., the CITY OF NEW-CASTLE.

On THURSDAY, at 2 pm., the CITY OF NEW-CASTLE.

On THURSDAY, at 2 pm., the OTTY OF NEW-CASTLE.

On THURSDAY, at 2 pm., the CITY OF NEWCASTLE.

Coffices, foot of Market-street.

LLAWARRA S. N. CO.'S STEAMERS

fully situ-

opposite premises.

62, Upper

Chapel, four 8, Bligh-st, a Hiizabeth-mises; or to

immediate particulars son-street.

gned, No. g every re-ter and gas King-atreet.

RAUD.-

payment by

t and Hutter

10 s.m. WOGONGO (Gulf Diagings).—MYNORA, on THURS-DAY, 2nd proximo. PARRAMATTA STEAMERS.

These swift Steamers ply on week days, viz,:—
From SYDNEY—At 9 a.m. and 1 and 5 p.m.
From PARRAMATTA—At 7 and 1 am, and 3 p.m.
On SUNDAY,
From SYDNEY—At 9 am, and 6 p.m.
From PARRAMATTA—At 7 a m, and 4 p.m.
Refreshments on board.
Steerage fare only 1s. 5d.; return or double trip.

STEAM to BRISBANE and IPSWICH,—The acrow steamer STAR OF AUSTRALIA will sail as above. Cargo will be received T H I S DAY, at Patest Slip Whnf. Freights: Brisbane, dead weight, 17s. 6d.; measurement, 22s. 6d. Ipswich dead weight, 25s.; measurement, 31s. 6d.

J. and W. BYRNES and CO.

STEAM to GLADSTONE and ROCKHAMPION.—
The STAR OF AUSTRALIA, sailing as above, will take cargo for Gladstone and Rockhampion, transhipping it per Queensland at Brisbane. Freight, 35s. por ton.

STEAM to WIDE BAY.—The STAR OF AUSTRALILIA, sailing as above, will take cargo for Maryborough, transhipping it per Queensland at Brisbane. Freight, 32s. 6d. per ton.

STEAM TO THE MACLEAY.—The NEW MOON,
THIS DAY, at 6 p.m., and will call of PORT,
MACQUARIE, going and returning, to land and receive
passengers. Ship at once to prevent disappointment. No
cargo received after 4 o'clock. Freight paid by the shipper.
WILLIAM DALTON, agent.

WILLIAM DADION, agent.

MANLY BEACH STEAMERS, Dally.—Fares 1s.,
FHANTOM and BREADALBANE leave
Circular Quay.
Woolloomeoloo.
Manly,
10:15, 2:16, 6:0
10:20, 2:30
3:15, 12:0, 6:0
S. H. WILSON, agent.

MORNING STAR is now receiving cargo. Salis itet fair wind. Freight or passage apply W. SHORT, Victoria Wharf.

MARY, for the MACLBAY RIVER. For freight or passage apply on board, Victoria Wharf.

FOR THE MORUYA RIVER.—The ketch NUMBA will sail on SATURDAY, at noon. For freight or passage, apply on board; or to THOMAS M'CAFFREY, Victoria Wharf.

FOR SALE, Brig MISSIE, 138 tons register, carries about 400 tons. Can be seen at Lamb's Wharf. Apply to BEILBY and SCOTT, Pitt-street.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

PELICAN TREE, RICHMOND RIVER.—The schooner SEAGULL. Apply to T. H., GREEN, Whaf, Balturat-street,

FOR THE RICHMOND RIVER, going to CORAKI and LISMORE.—The JANET DIXON will be ready to receive carge TO-MORROW. WILLIAM WRIGHT, Pacific Wharf.

FIRST VESSEL for MORETON BAY.—The clipper schooner UNCLE TOM, M'AVENY, mavler, having the greater portion of her cargo engaged, will have immediate deepsicb.

For freight or passage apply to R. TOWNS and CO.

NLY VESSEL FOR PORT DRNISON and PORT

ONLY VESSEL FOR PORT DENISON and PORT M'KAY, and will call at BROAD SOUND, if sufficient indusement offers, the favourite schooner VIXEN, J. S. LANGLEY, from Roddam and Leslie's Wharf, foot of Brekine-atreet.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

For freight or passage apply on beard; or to W. WIL-LIAMS, No. 7, Exchange.

POR MELBOURNE-The clipper echooner TRADER, Captain MFARLANE, having the greater pottion of her cargo ongaged, will have quick depatch.

For freight or passage, apply to T. G. SAWKINS, Exchange. O PLY VESSEL FOR MELBOURNE.—The MARY and ROSE, having been detained by the inclemency of the weather, will positively clear at the Customs on SATURDAY. Has room for a few tons freight if sent

down at once.

Apply to Captain WILLIAMS, on board, at Market Wharf; or to JAMES MALCOLM, 227, George-street.

Wharl; or to JAMES MALCOLM, 227, George-street.

NOR MELBOURNE, to follow the TRADER should sufficient inducement offer.—The TRAVELLER, Captain HOLMES.
For frieight, apply to T. G. SAWKINS, Exchange.

FOR LAUNGESTON.—The schooner W. B. DEAN, Captain TOBIN, is now loading at Cuthbert's Winerf; has room for a few goods.
For freight or passenge apply to T. G. SAWKINS, Exchange.

Exchange.

NOR ADELAIDE direct.—A regular trader. The fine Al British-built barque SORATA, Captain JACK, will be dispatched about let March.
For freight or passage apply to MOLISON and BLACK, 17, Bridge-street.

FIRST VESSEL for ADRLAIDE.—The clipper barque DRAGON, J. S. LEDDRA, commander. For fright or passage apply to ANDERSON, CAMP-BELL, and CO.

DALY VESSEL for DUNEDIN WHARF, OTAGO.

—The regular trader and well known clipper JANE
LOCKHART, WILLIAMS, master, hourly expected,
will be again dispatched for the above port about
SATURDAY, 28th instant.
For freight or passage apply to MOLISON and
BLACK, 17, Bridge-street.

BLACK, 17, Bridge-street.

NEW ZEALAND LINE OF PACKETS.—
For OTAGO Direct,
The PLANET.
This ship will be towed direct to see from Circular Quay,
on SATURDAY MOINING.
We are now prepared to book passengers by our next
SHIP, to sail in a few days, and at our reduced rates, viz.:
Steerage
DIRTARY SCALE.
Provisions well-street or the provision of t

Provisions unlimited, with stoward's attendance.
THOMAS, ROWE, NORTON, and CO., New Pitt-

The CTAGO.

The ollpper ship FLANET.

33. Notice to belders of tickets No. 37, 38, 41, 46, 49, 57, 11, 93, 103, 197, 198, 201, 203, 204, 205, 209, 211, and 212, unless the balance of deposits be paid up by 10 o'clock a.m., THIS DAY, they will be resold and deposits forfeited. orfeited.

23. This is the final notice as the ship will clear at the
customs THIS DAY, after which no change can be made in the passenger list.
THOMAS, ROWE, NORTON, and CO., Pitt-street,

near Circular Quay.

P.S.—We have engaged an efficient band of musicians to accompany this ship to OTAGO, for the amusement of passengers.
d3 And will perform on board THIS DAY, from 10 am.

TAGO. OTAGO. OTAGO.—

TAGO. OTAGO. OTAGO.—

TRONDER LINE OF PACKET SHIPS.—
The unrivalled clipper barque ALICE CAMERON, J. G. BARRON, master, having been cleared at the Shipping Office, will be finally despatched THIS DAY, wind and weather permitting.

The Pioneer Line have much pleasure to announce to intending passengers that they have secured another first-class vessel to follow the Alice Cameron.

NOTICE.—The deposits that have not been paid up are to be re-lat at the rate of £4 10s.

Pioneer booking-office. LINCKER and CO., 166, Lower George-attreet.

ONLY VESSEL FOR AUGKLAND.— The favourite regular trader KATE, J. B. SHERLOOK, commander (now hourly expected), has a large portion of her cargo engaged, and will be despatched eight days after arrival. arrival.

For freight or passage, apply to LAIDLEY, IRBLAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

OTAGO GOLD-FIELUS.— The unrivalled clipper barque ALICE CAMBRON, J. G. BARRON, commander, will be quickly despatched. This far-famed clipper is well known in the Auckland trade for her quick passages. The provisioning of the Circular Saw line is too well known to need any comment. Passengers may depend that they will have an unlimited supply of the best.

Apply on board, at the Circular Quay; to LINCKER and CO., booking office of the Pioneer line, Lower Georgestree; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

Chambers.

OTAGO GOLD FIELDS.— The unrivalled clipper brig LALLA ROOKH, W. BADY, commander, (now hourly expected), has a large pertion o. ner cargo engaged, and being a favourite in the trade, will be quickly directived.

ONLY VESSEL FOR HAWKE'S BAY.—The clipper schooner HIRONDELLE, having all her dead weight engaged, will be despatched in a few days. For light freight or passage apply to MOLISON and BLAOK, 17, Bridgo-street.

BLACK, 17, Bridge-street.

TOR SHANGHAI direct.—Notice to Passengers.—
Messra. Green's splendid Al clipper ship HIGHFLYER. WILLIAM ENRIGHT, commandor, after a
run of 72 days from London, will leave for the abovenamed part on the 23rd instant. This voyage she made
last year in 30 days. She has excellent accommodation
for passengers, and carrice a surgeon.

For particulars, apply to J. B. METCALFE and CO.,
9, Bridge-street.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.—The ship KUTUZOFF, 650 tons, Captain SWINSON, has confortable accommodations for a few passengers, and will sail direct from Newcastle on or about the 22nd instant.

rrom Newcastle on or absut the 22nd instant.

For prassage apply on board, to Capitan Swinson; or to DIBBS, THORNE, and CO., Newcastle; or to BEILEY and SCOTT, agents, Fift-street, Sydney.

TUPTERS, for LONDON.—Shippers and Prassangers are informed that this vessel will sail positively on SATURDAY, 21st March.

For freight or passage apply to Capitan PINEL, on board, at Circular Quay; or to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

AGRA, Captain J. HARWOOD, is now loading at Circular Quay, and will sail on the 21st March. All I or dead weight is onegod, the greater portion of which is on board, and wool is being received at Talbot's shed. For freight apply to Captain, on board; or to GHORGE A. LLOYD and CO., sgents, Goorge-street.

TO PASSENGERS for LONDON.—The clipper ship LIGHT OF THE AGE, 11237 tons register, F. R. PORTER, commander, will sail on 31st instant. Has a few first-class cabins disengaged, and has room for second cabin passengers (including steward's attendance), at mederato rates.

Apply on board, at Groular Quay; or to YOUNG, LARK, and BENNETT, George and Margaret streets.

ROR LONDON direct.—To sail positivaly on 31st March. The fine Al 13 years clipper ship AGRA. Captain J. HARWOOD, having taken on board all her dead weight, is ready to receive wood and other light freight, which may be forwarded immediately to Taibot's shed. She will sail positively on the 31st; instant (weather permitting), full or not full, and will engage to forfeit freight in event of her not deling so.

For terms of freight, &c., apply to Captain HARWOOD, on board; or to GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO., agents, George-street.

FOR SALE, a smart SCHOONER, suitable for the corn trade; carries 45 tons, with light draught, and, in consequence of dissolution of partnership, will be sold a bargain. J. THORNE, 313, Goerge-street.

FOR FREIGHT or CHARTER, the new Britishbuilt Al dipper barque SELIM, 475 tons register, SIMPSON, master. Apply to the Captain on board, at Walker's Wharf; or to GRIFFITHS, FANNING, and CO., Spring-street.

FRIDAY, MARCH 20, 1863.

SHIP ADVERTIBED NO. 10.

ROR SALE, the achooner PORPOISE, carries 55 tons in 6 feet water, is colonial built, well found, requires no ballest, and is now ready for sea.

J. THORNE, 313, George-street.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHARTERS FOR GUANO,—The undersigned are authorised to Charter Vessels for the conveyance of Guano from the Chincha Islands to the United Kingdom, BRIGHT, BROTHERS, and CO., Melbourns.

CHARTER,—Wanted, a VESSEL, for the conveyance of Coals to WALLAROO. LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

COAL HULK.—Wanted, a Vessel of about 600 tons burthen. HENRY H. BRAUCHAMP, 14, Barrack-street.

TSCK-Street.

VESSELS.—WANTED to charter, of large and small tonnage, for China, California, and ports in New Zeeland. MOLISON and BLACK. VESSBLS wanted to carry Coul from Newcastle to Sydnoy. Despatch guaranteed. Apply Newcastle Wallsend Company's Office, Exchange, Sydney.

SHIP LOBELIA, from LONDON.—All ACCOUNTS
Segainst this ship must be forwarded, in duplicate, to
the office of the undersigned, before noon on SATURDAY, the 21st instant, or they will not be recognised,
GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO., George-street.

QUAY BERTHS vacant for ships of the largest ton-nage, at Cuthbert's Wharf, Miller's Point. Storago for dry goods.

Two Charchee River, New England, and surrounding districts.

The C. and R. R. S. N. Company having notified that their sea-going steamers shall, after the lat March, call only at the Commercial Wharf, Laurence Town, Clarence River, the undersigned will be prepared to receive and store all goods consigned to him, and will pay every attention to the forwarding of the same to their respective destinations.

ROBERT NIGHTINGALE.

ROBERT NIGHTINGALE. TO CAPTAINS and Owners of Vessols trading to this Port. The undersigned is now propared to execute a y alterations or repairs required in the ship joinery department. C. HIGGINS, 65, New Pitt-street,

THE LIVERPOOL and LONDON FIRE and LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.—This Company grants insurances on wool in bales, in sheds, on stations.

A. STANGER LEATHES, resident secretary. Sydney, November 6.

Insurances on wool in bales, in sheds, on sintions.

A. STANGER LEATHES, resident secretary.

Sydney, November 6.

A USTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT
A SOCIETY.—Netice is hereby given, that a Special
MEETING of the Society will be hold on WEDNESDAY, the Sth day of April next, at three o'clock in the
afternoon, in the Society's Office, for the purpose of confirming the following alteration of the sixth by-law, which
was carried unanimously at the annual meeting hold on the
twenty-fourth ultimo:—

That the words "and he 'shall not be again eligible as
a Director for TWELVE calcular months, after vacating his
sent as aforesaid," be inserted after the word "vacant," on
the seventh line of the said by-law.

And for the further purpose of considering the following
brainess, viz., motion by Mr. G. V. Gorman, seconded by
Mr. A. Solmitz:—

"That the TWELTTH by-law be altered by the insertion
of the words 'One thousand pounds per annum' in lieu of
the words 'Five hundred pounds per annum' in the last
line thereof."

On which the following amendment, moved by Mr.
Thomas Helt, and seconded by Mr. F. Ebsworth, was
carried, viz.—

"That the proposed alteration of the TWELTTH by-law
to increase the remuneration of the Board of Directors be
postponed, and that a Special General Meeting of the members be called to consider that question, and also to consider the expediency of increasing at the same time, the
number of the directors from six to TWELVE!"

By order of the Board.

T. BENEDICT'S CHURCH.—Solemn High MASS

The state of the s

Conmittee to be evening and SUPPER, at Mr. JOHN To clock.

CERMAN BALL and SUPPER, at Mr. JOHN OLARK'S Rooms, Elizabeth-street, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th March, 1863. Supper supplied by Mr. Compagnoni. Mr. Ziens' full band. Mr. John Clark has kindly consented to act as Master of Ceremônies. Tickets: single, 12s.; double, 17s. 6d.; sach additional lady, 7s. 6d., may be obtained at Mr. John Clark's Rooms; or at the Committee Rooms, at J. P. Lennartz, Grafton Arms, 490. George-street.

Committee Rooms, at J. P. Lennartz, Grafton Arms, 490. George-street.

M. R. J. CLARK'S Quadrille Assembly, at his Rooms, M. Colonnado, Elizabeth-st. North, THIS EVENING.

M. R. S. NIXON'S CLASSES, for Daucing and Calistens, every SATURDAY, from half-past ten till half-past twelve a m.; MONDAYS, from three till five p.m. 87, Forbes-street.

CRICKET.—ALBERT C. C.—Members of the Committee will please meet on the ground, THIS (Friday) AFTERNOON, at half-past 5 sharp, ETER. C. CURTIS, Hon. Secretary.

SURRY C. C.—MEETING TO. NIGHT, at half-past 7 sharp, at LAWRENCE'S, Georga-street.

N. C. 5 COMPANY S. B. V. R.—A LECTURE will be delivered THIS EVENING, at 7.30 p.m., by GEORGE E. LYON, Eq., in the Volunteer Office, Myde Park, Members and Volunteers invited are requested to appear in undress uniform.

20th March.

TO G. W. ALLEN, Esq., Chairman of the Glebe Municipal Council.—We, the undersigned members of the Glebe Municipal Council, request that some will of the Glebe Municipal Council, request that you will convene a public meeting of the ratepayers of the Glebe to consider the petition of certain realconts of the Outer Glebe Ward to the Government as touching the dismemberment of the said ward from the municipality as at present constituted.

stiluied.

A. Thornley
George Brown
John Korff
W. Townley Pinhey
In compliance with the above requisition, I hereby convene a public meeting of the ratepayers of the Glebe, for the purpose above expressed, to be held at the University Hotel, corner of Glebe and Parramatta Reads, on MONDAY, the 30th day of March instant, at half-past seven p.m.

m. G. WIGRAM ALLEN, Chairman. Glebo Municipal Chamber, March 17.

Globo Municipal Chamber, March 17.

RESIDENTS of CHIPPENDALE, REDFERN, and FARRAMATTA-STREET,—Parents and Guardians are respectfully invited to avail themselves of the advantages offered at the New Commercial Academy, Aborcombie House, Chippendale, for Boya only, who are taught a seumd English Education, &co, on the popular principle of persuasion. Torms: Eighteen shillings per quarter, or one shilling and sixpence per week.

Quarter, or one shilling and sixpence per week.

WIVERSITY OF SYDNEY.— The Reader in General Jurisprudence will deliver the concluding lectures of his course, on the 23rd, 24th, and 25th instant at 7 p.m. H. KENNEDY, Registrar.

To TO 25 per WREK.—Shorthand taught by a practical reporter in a few lessons, at a very moderate charge for a short time only. Address STENGORAPHY, HIRRAD Office. N.B.—By this invaluable art, any person can secure a good income from 23 to 25 per week.

HOWTO WASTE IT.—Look in at Mr. BRBES'
Architectural Gallery, opposite Exchange, and see
the Prize Design for the Houses of Parliament; also
H. B.'s plan, made in Bydney, both being drawn under
parallel circumstances. Come and see how to waste £2900.
Its all very well Mr. Forguson, but its clear "you don't
lodge here." Vide Herald of March 18.

A PPLICANTS for situation as STOREKEEPER are informed that same has been FILLED UP. A. H.

TALMER.

IN THE ASSIGNED ESTATE of JOHN CHARLES
WILLIAMS; storokeeper, Mudgeo.—The Trustees
request that all CLAIMS not yet made in this estate, may
be furnished to the undersigned on or before SATURDAY,
the 4th of April next, preparatory to declaring a dividend.
J. I. MARKS, accountant, Row's chambers, Pittstreet.

EARLY CLOSING ASSOCIATION.—Ladies make your purchases before 6 o'clock.

EARLY CLOSING ASSOCIATION.—Ladies assist this great movement by shopping early.

EARLY CLOSING ASSOCIATION.—Ladies patronics the early closing shops. H. C. WILSON, hon. secretary.

REGENTYLLE FARMS, PENRITH.—The Farms for Sale on 20th March, are cut of the reach of cods.

The soli is rich alluvial.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.—FAREWELL
BENEFIT of Miss JEANNIE GOURLAY.
Grad Calcionian Right, by the MARSH TROUPR
of JUVENIES
THIS (Friday) EVENING, March 20th, will be prosented the splendid play, in 3 acts, of the
LADY OF THE LAKE.
King James, streamed the Knight of Snowlon—Miss
Louice Arnot; Ellen Douglas, the Lady of the Lake, Miss
Jennie Gourlay.
Swiss Waltz
Highland Fling.
Misse Annotto and Charlotto.
To conclude with the 3rd and 4th Acts of the magnifleent
Fairy Spectacle of the
N A I A D Q U E E N.
Sir Rupert, the Fearnaught ... Miss Jennie Gourlay
Schmappe, bis squires ... Master G. W. Marsh
Liculating the Grand March and Combatts.
Fit, One Shilling.
Half-price to Dress Circles the half-park naine.

CCHOL OF ARTS.—CONTINUED SUCCESS

TARD.—HENRY NATHAN, Importer and General
Commission Merchant, Victoria, Vancouver's Island.
CARTE DE VISITES, 3 for 10s.; Collodiotype Portraits, from 2s. 6d. STEWART, 257, Pitt-atrent.

CORNS speedily removed by the Infallible romedy prepared by W. PRATT, 519, George-street.

CORNS Busions, and defective mails cured by Mr.
CALEXANDER, surgeon-chiropodist, 324, George-st.

Hyde Park House, opposite St. James's Church.—
Sultes of APARTMENTS Vacant.

Hyde Park House, opposite St. James's Church.—
Sultes of APARTMENTS Vacant.

Half-price to Dress Circles th half-park naine.

CHOOL OF ARTS.—CONTINUED SUCCESS

Dinner every FRIDAY, at 1 o'cleck.

SCHOOL OF ARTS. - CONTINUED SUCCESS

Genou. Of arts. — Continued Success
of the Christy's Minstrrels,
whose performances are nightly hailed with the most
enthusiastic applause by crowded and delighted audiences.

This Evenino, Friday, March 20th.
An entire new programme, with the sexeption of the opera,
which will be (by appress desire) repeated.

PROGRAMME.

PROGRAMME.

PROGRAMME.

Overture, Fra Disvolo
Opening Chorus, "When the corn is dry". Company
The Exile ... Mr. C. Stewart
Hat and Feather ... Mr. V. Norton
Tell the bell ... Mr. T. Rainford
Olo Virginny ara de place ... Mr. J. Brown
Let me kies him for his mother ... Mr. J. H. Melvyn
The Farm Yard, with imitations ... Mr. W. Norton
The Mocking Bird ... Mr. T. Kainford
The Bounge-la ... Mr. J. Brown
Quintette—Come where my loves lies dressning ... Mossra.
Stewart, Melvyn, Kainford, Nish, and Steel
Sieigh Polka (Full Band) ... Officity's
or, a Musical Description of a Fashionable Sleigh Rido,
with the Departure—Race on the Rosd—the Arrival
at the Hotel—the Ball—Preparing to Return—all
Aboard—the Chorus and Arrival at Daybreak.
Intermission of fifteen minutes.

PART II.

Violin Solo ... Mr. A. Nish
Ballad, select ... Mr. C. Stewart
The Nervous Cures ... Mossrs. Brown and Norton
Violoncello Solo (Marths) ... Mr. Norton and Company.
Intermission of five minutes.

To conclude with the

CHRISTY'S BURLESQUE ITALIAN OPERA.
Mddle Oyster Pattie ... Mr. Norton and Company.
Intermission of five minutes.

To conclude with the

CHRISTY'S BURLESQUE ITALIAN OPERA.
Mddle Oyster Pattie ... Mr. O. Steele
Chorus ... Mr. C. Stewartt
Sentry on duty ... Mr. C. Stewartt
Sentry on duty ... Mr. J. H. Melvyn
Orchestra ... Mr. C. Stewartt
Sentry on duty ... Mr. J. Brown
Orchestra ... Mr. C. Stewartt
Sentry on duty ... Mr. G. Stewartt
Sentry on duty ... Mr. D. Steele
Chorus ... By an Army of Talent
In preparation, a new operatic bartesque, written oxprocely for the Christy's by W. Brough, Esq.

LA SONNAMBULA.

AFTERNOON, March 21st.

LA SONNAMBULA.

MID-DAY PERFORMANCE TO-MORROW
AFTERNOON, March 21st.
Children under 12 years bail-price to all parts of the hall.
Prices of admission: Reserved seats, 5s.; second seats, 3s.;
Robonnets to be went in the reserved seats,
Children in arms not admitted.
Plan of the Hall at Mr. J. R. Clarko's, music publisher,
Georgo-aftreet, where alone reserved seats can be secured.
Doors open at ball-past seven, performance to commence at sight precisely.
Carriages to set down with horses heads to the south,
take up to the north.
Special Notice.—Carriages may be ordered for ten o'clock.
All reserved seats guaranteed till quarter-past S.
Musical director, Mr. A. Nish. Stege managers, Mr. J.
Brown. Sceretary, Mr. H. D. Wilton. Treasurer, Mr. J.
H. Melvyn.

NOTICE.—For the convenience of Families residing in the suburbe,
THE CHRISTY MINSTRELS will give a
GRAND MID-DAY ENTERTAINMENT,
TO-MORROW (Saturday) AFTERNOON'
Doore open at balf-past 2; commence at 3.
Children under twelve years admitted half-price.

Children under twelvo years admitted half-price.

Y C B U M T H E A T R E .—

Losses M.R. TOLANO.

COURT MINSTRELS.

Proprietors Mears. Leelle and Ritchie.
Complimentary BENEFIT to Mr. FRED. RITCHIE, secretary,
Under distinguished patronage.

Mr. RITCHIE, in thanking his friends and the public for their great patronage bestowed on the COURT MINSTRELS since their arrival in Sydney, respectfully solicits a slight mark of their favour on this his first benefit in New South Wales.

THIS (Friday) EVENING, March 20th.
First time here of JOHNNY GOWAN, with white face, in a very New Local Song, written for the occasion.

L.O.C.F., MLU. brethere of the Order are kindly invited to patronise an Adelaide brother.

Come One, Come All,

SATURDAY EVBNING, March 21st, The Last Appearance of the Court Minetrels, Grand Farewell Night. FREDERIC RITCHIE, secretary.

TREDERIC RITCHIE, secretary.

YOUNGE'S DRAMATIC ATHENÆUM.
THIS EVENING ((FRIDAY), March 20th,
Mrs. FREDERICK YOUNGE'S BENFFIT,
And last night but four.
The brilliant comedy of
A WONDERFUL WOMAN,
A CONCERT, and
A CABINET QUESTION.

LAST WEEK of the LIVING WONDERS, at KREITMAYER'S Museum, Pitt-street. PRICE REDUCED to One Shilling, that the million may see these wonderful curiosities.

may see these wonderful curiosities.

M ADAME GHIO, the Bearded Lady. Young ESAU, the Bearded Boy.

Signor GHIO, the wonderful imitator, whose astonishing warbling stands unrivalled.

AST WEEK OF THEIR ENGAGEMENT. To be seen for one Shilling.

LERY, 84, King-street, near George-street. First-class Fortraits at reduced prices. MILLIGAN, BROTHERS.

BROTHBRS.

WE HAVE this day established a BRANUH of our business in Sydney, which will be conducted under the same name by our Mr. EUGENE FATTO-RINI, at 138, Pitt-atreet.
FATTORINI and CO., stock and station agents. Ipswich, Queensland, 28th February, 1863.

M. R. ARTHUR CUBITT is the only authorised Sydney Agent I recognise. No other person is allowed to receive money on my secount.

MERCURY Office, Weet Maitland, March 12th, 1863.

TORT on Saturday of the Circular Course Additional Control of the Company of the Company of the Company of the Circular Course Additional Control of the Circular Contro

OST on Saturday, off the Circular Quay, a SACK, con-taining pillows, landed from the Manly Beach steamer. Any person finding the same will receive £1 re-ward by bringing it to No. 8, Hunter-street.

OST, in Parramatta-street South, a Green Silk UMBRELLA. The finder will receive ten shillings reward, by leaving it at Mr. WATSON'S Shoe Warehouse, near Christ Uhnrch. R. JOHNSTON.

OST, in Domain, on Tuesday, a Waterproof COAT. Reward on return to 193, Phillip-street.

EI REWARD.—LOST, between Sussex street and the Market Wharf, a PURSE, containing two receipts and £2 10s. in money. The above reward will be paid to any one finding the same, by applying to M. MAHER, 133, Sussex-street.

C1 (ONE POUND) REWARD.—Strayed or stolen, the from a stable at Runhrutter's Bay, this 19th March, a Bay HORSE, 6 years old, branded WX on near shoulder, with white spot on forehead. Whoever brings the same to Mr. CHARLES BEAL, George and Park streets, will receive the above reward. HERBHY CAUTION JOSEPH SANDERS that
If he does not come forward, I not having any support
from him for three years, and having heard he is married
again, I intend to get married. FRANCES LOUISA
SANDERS, 19th March, 1863.

SANDERS. 10th March, 1863.

THE UNDERSIGNED, do hereby give notice that a my husband, EDWARD FLINT, has not supported me and my children for two years and a-half, I intend to get married from this date, March the 20th.

SARAH ANN FIINT.

THE DINGY pleked up by the schooner Travaller, and advertised in yesterday's paper, is not claimed, it will be sold to defray expenses.

REGINALD SMITH, Rag.—English Letters for you at Yulgilbar, Clarence River.

est code a decamatario, a

PRICE THREEPENCE.

W ANTED, by a respectable young Woman, a SITUA-TION as Barmaid. Address A. B., HERALD Office, W ANTED, a YOUTH—one that understands the boot trade. DOLBY'S, George-street.

WANTED, a GIRL, to make herself useful. Mrs. BROOKS, 235, Riley-street, Surry Hills. WANTED, a General Servant. Apply 556, George-street South, opposite the Cathedral.

w arrees south, opposite the Cathedral.

NANTED, 2 RODMS, for a Lady; nelghbarrhood,
Woolloomoloo. Address 146, Victoria-street.

NANTED, Two Femalo Servants for the Lachlan;
also, servants for Manning River. GLUE, Pitt-st. W ANTED, immediately, Sawyers', and Bushmen, HAIGH and BROWN, agents, 221, Pitt-st. North.
WANTED, a Genoral SERVANT. Mrs. GOD-DARD, Liverpool-stroot, Caldwell's-terrage.

M. niums, and new Music, 350, George-street.

M. ETROPOLITAN Order.

Dinner every FRIDAY, at 1 o'clock.

M. ETROPOLITAN HOTEL, opposite Messrs. Mort and Co.'s, Pitt-street. Table d' Hote every day, except Sunday, at 1 o'clock. First-class dinner on Sundays, at 2 o'clock. W ANTED, a strong GIRL to mind a baby and assist in house-work. 359, Elizabeth-st. South.
WANTED, a Female General SERVANT. Apply Lord Nelson Hotel, Argyle-street.

W ANTED, a steady active MAN SERVANT. Apply at CHARLTON'S Hotel, Market Wharf.

WANTED, a GIRL, to mind a child, and make herelf useful. Lord Nelson, Argyle-street.

Sundays, at 2 o'clock.

M. R.S. STONIER, R.E.MOVED from Wynyard-square to Hunter-street, next door but one to Union Bank.

N. OTICE OF REMOVAL.—Mr. DUFFIN begs to nequaint his friends and customers that he has removed from 105, Sursex-street, to 21, King-street West.

SYDNEY EYE and EAR INSTITUTION. Apply to Dr. BERNCASTLE, 229, Macquarie-street, 9 to 11, or 2 to 3. W self useful. Lord Nolson, Argyla-atreat.

W ANTED, a competent WAITER; wages no consideration. Apply corner Kent and Margaret ats.

W ANTED, two Female General House SERVANTS, corner Kent and Margaret atreets. Good wages.

W ANTED, a NURSEMAID in the Suburbs. Apply, 81, York-street, Wynyard square.

W ANTED, two COOPERS. Apply to A. GAGEN, New Pitt-street.

THE HERALD and SYDNEY MAIL—Agent, T. FIERCE, Stanley-street, Woolloomooloo.

WHITING.—Mr. NEBDHAM, Private Writing Master, 21, Riley-street, Improvement guaranteed.

WILLINGTON is making a shipment of parcels to Pickford and Co., per DAMASCUS, for the UNITED KINGDOM, NEW YORK, and the CONTINENT of Europa. Small purcels, lo. 148, Princa-st.

WUUL.—Advances on Consignments to Mesers, Irving, Ebsworth and Holmes, London.

FREDERICK EBSWORTH.

W ANTED, a General SERVANT. Apply at No. 98, Hunter-street.

ANTED, a General SERVANT, at Volunteer Hotel, Circular Quay.

ANTED, a useful GIRL, about 14. Mrs. NORELS, Writing Institution, 46, Hunter-street.

M UNEY to LEND, on Mortgage. Apply to W. M. CLARKE, 16, Wentworth-place. £25,000. TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND POUNDS Trust Money open for INVESTMENT on security of real estate. Apply to JAMES GILCHRIST, or, to A. H. PALMER, at the offices of Dangar, Gilchrist, and Co., 88, Clarence-street, or to T. ICETON, solicitor, Elizabeth-street.

WANTED, a useful GIRL, about 14. Mrs. NORRIS, Writing Institution, 45, Hunter street.

Wanted, a Female General Schvant. Apply at the Woolpack Inn, Sussex-street.

WANTED, a Female General Schvant. Apply at the Woolpack Inn, Sussex-street.

WANTED, an active MAN, as Porter. JOHN C. YEO and CO., 275, Fitt-street.

WANTED, an active MAN, as Porter. JOHN C. YEO and CO., 275, Fitt-street.

WANTED, a Female General Schwanter. Address W. REASON, 7, Bridge-street, Sydney.

MANTED, a strong GIRL, to nurses aboy. Apply at 714, George-street South.

WANTED, a sharp, active LAD. Apply to Mr. JAMES FEAR, butcher, Goulburn-street.

WANTED, a voung MAN, that understands the slop business. Apply 101, King-street.

WANTED, a voung MAN, that understands the slop business. Apply 101, King-street.

WANTED, a PIANOFORTE PLAYER, for a Context Room. Apply Cricketers' Arms, Klizabeth-st., W. BAYNES, 267, Kont-street, near Erskins-st., W. BAYNES, 27, Kont-street, near Erskins-st., ANTED, a female, as COOK, one who understands he husiness. Mr. A. ALLEN, Pitt-street.

WANTED, by a Youth aged sixteen, a SITUATION in a morchant's or other office. Address X., 249, Liverpool-street.

WANTED, a respectable GIRL, about 15, to take care of two children. Mrs. H. QUINLAN; 44, William-street. or to T. ICETON, solicitor, Elizabeth-street.

A USTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT (LIFE ASSURANCE) SOCIETY.

Noney to lend on mortgage of city or suburban real property, on terms which borrowers will find peculiarly dosirable.

For particulars apply at the principal effice.

ROBERT THOMSON, actuary and secretary. Principal Office, Hunter-st., Sydney, August let.

BUSINESS NOTICE.—The undersigned beg to intend carrying on business as GENERAL and SHIPPING MERCHANTS.

C. and CO. trust their friends and the public will continue to bestow the same amount of support and encouragement which the undersigned have received during the last ten years in Sydney.

CAMERON and CO.

TOR SALE.—Horse, Spring-gart, and Harness, £16

FOR SALE.—Horse, Spring-cart, and Harness, £16 the lot; gig harness, £1 to £7 set; buggy ditto, 70s.; spring-cart harness, 926. GHSON'S Depot, 253, Castle-resgh-street, next Burt's.

HORSES.—WANTED, a few well-bred stylish horses, Apply THIS DAY, and TO-MORROW.

L OADING for Orange, Louisa Creek. B. CHAPMAN and CO., 90, Clarence-street.

METAL CARTS Wanted, at Towns' Wharf, THIS MORNING.

JOHN FRAZER and CO., 97, York-street.

TO SQUATTERS, &c. —The advertiser, who has had many years' experience amongst stock, requires a SITUATION as Superintendent or Managor of a sheep of cattle station in Queensland, or would have no objection to go to Stuart's Land. Address SUPER, care of Pitt and Sallivan, Georgo-street, Sydney.

THE ADVERTISER is desirous of meeting with a party who might require her services as HOUSE-KEPPER in a private family, or in any business capacity where senddence is required; or would not object taking part of the duties of a school, having had many years' experience in either. The highest references given. Address E., 117, Bourke-street, Woolloomooloo.

TO STOCK HOLDERS.—WANTED, EMPLOY-MENT on a sheep or cattle station as Superintendent or averseer, or would undertake the forming a station in new country. First-class testimonials. Address STOCK, HERALD Office.

TO ORANGE-GROWERS.—Wanted, to Purchase, whon fit for transplanting, a quantity of three-year old grafted frees. Address, stating lowest price per hundred, to Mr. SHAW, Post Office, Raymond Torrace.

TO ORANGE GROWERS.—Wanted to purchase, about Five Hundred three-year old Grafted TREES, Address, stating lowest price per hundred, to F. B., HERALD Office.

TO HAIRDRESSERS.—Wanted a Person that understands his business. G. JESSOP. Valentine's lanc, opposite Christ Church,

TO DRAPERS.—Wanted, a JUNIOR HAND, for New Zealand. Apply to Mr. PAUL, Messrs. F. GILES and CO.

TO SADDLERS.—Wanted, to Apprentice a Youth, of 15, has been fiften inouths at the trade. Within 60 miles of Sydney preferred. Address W. D., 4, Davonshire-street, Sydney.

TO DRAPERS' ASSISTANTS.—Wanted, a first-class MAN of business, for the Fanoy Departments.
ARDERN and EDMONDSON, 86, King-street.

WANTED, a strong active GIRL. Apply 97, Bourke-street.

reagh-street, next Burt's.

FOR SALE, Horse, Burgy, and Harness, price £50.

GIBSON'S Depot, 253, Castleresgh-st, next Burt's.

FOR SALE, a second-hand Surf BOAT, or Short
Whaleboat, 21 feet overall, at T. Miller's wharf,
north side of Gas Wharf, N.B.—Paddles and sculls of
all descriptions made to order.

FOR SALE, cheap, a two-roomed Weatherboard Cottage, Slab Stable, and sundry job lots of old Timber.

Apply foot of Bathurst-street. William-street.

WANTED, Two APPRENTICES to the Cabinetmaking. Apply to MELVILLE and SON,
Railway Bridge, George-atreet South.

WANTED, a good General SERVANT, who can
wash and iron. Cottage next Partridge's,
Bathurst-street Bast.

Bathurst-street East.

W ANTED, a General House SERVANT. Apply to
Mrs. CAULLS, John-street, off Botany-street,

Sand Hills.

WANTED, a respectable NURSE GIRL, one that can saw neatly preferred. Mrs. GEORGE KISS, Bourke-street, Surry Hills.

WANTED, a Situation, for a clever Needlewoman, who will assist in housework or nursery. Mrs. CAPPS, King-street. A N Experienced ACCOUNTANT Disengaged after
A four o'clock, to make up books or take something
permanent from four to six. Satisfactory references produced. Apply by letter to ACCOUNTANT, care of C. T.
Sandon, stationer, George-street.

A GARDENER wants EMPLOYMENT, who has
A had extensive experience, both in Germany and
France, in laying out ornamental grounds, planting
orchards and vineyards, praning, and grafting, attending
diseased trees, &c., &c. Address C. H. ZUCKER, 36,
Bank-street, Chippendale.

CAPPS, King-street.

WANTED, PREMISES, suitable for a Produce Store, in Sussex or Kent streets. Address, stating particulars, to J. H., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a respectable young Person, as NURSE, and to do needlework. Apply, after 11 o'clock, Mrs. JOSKE, 126, William-street.

WANTED, a Young MAN that has been accustomed to horses, and otherwise useful. J. HEAD, No. 1, Market-street. Bank-street, Chippendale.

A GENTLEMAN who has had 13 years' experience upon cattle and sheep stations, desires a SITUATION in a similar capacity. Any parties proceeding to the North with stock can be treated with. Unaxcaptionable references. Apply H. M., HERALD Office.

Narket-atreet.

WANTED, a respectable Woman, as NURSE, and to assist in the house-work. Apply to Mrs. J. BAYLISS, cottage next to Christoburch.

WANTED, a young Woman, as HOUSEMAID and LAUNDRESS. 262, Pitt-street, opposite Tattersall's.

Able references. Apply H. M., HERALD Office.

A PHENTICES Wanted. Miss DICKIE, No. 9,
DISSIPPLY, AND STREET, DISSIPPLY, AND STREET, AND ST Tatteresil's.

ANTED, a first-class MILLINER, for a country store. Apply to FARMER and PAINTER, before 11 o'clock.

WANTED, to turchase a Newfoundland DOG. GIBSON'S Horse Depot, 253, Castlereagh-street, next Burt's.

WANTED, a Young MAN, as Boots, Must have character. Sydney and Melbourne Hotsl, Margaret-street.

COCOA FIBRE or Flax wanted, by W. B. CAMP-BELL, 538, George-aircet. WANTED, by a respectable. Young Mas, a SITUA-TION in a wine and spirit store; good bottler, and can drive. X. Y. Z., Post Office. COALS.-WANTED, a small cargo. Apply at the Phomix Wharf.

ANTED, a COOPER to proceed to Richmond
River. Apply between the hours of 9 and 10
o'clock, at E. FLOOD'S, Esq., Botany-street.

VANTED, a LAD, that has a knowledge of the
baking. Apply at M'INTYRE'S, Junction street,
Woolloomeoloo.

WANTED, a NURSEMAID and General SER-VANT for a family in the country, Apply Rev. J. A. MILNE, Paddington.

WANTED, a young Woman, as HOUSE and PAR-LOUR MAID. Apply Mrs. COVENY, Glan-worth, Darling Polot.

M SIAD SWanted, at Fowns Wharf, THIS MORNING.

PLASTERERS.—TENDERS for plastering wanted Specifications at 233. Blizabeth-street, Sydney.

PAll: of HORSES wanted, thoroughly broken to double harness, sinnch, and of good appearance, Apply Newmarket Horse Bazzar, to Lambert and Knight, opposite the School of Arts.

REQUIRED for a Lasy, a quiet HOME. near Fortarrest. Address O. B. B., HERALD Office.

TEAM S WANTERS, for Mudges Sofala Gundagai Meroo Bathurst.

JOHN FRAZER and CO., 97, York-street. WANTED, to purchase a complete House of FURNITURE, and to rent a convenient family RESIDENCE. Address Mr. GEORGE GRIFFITH, ourse of Mr. Walter Bradley, auctioneer, Old Bank of Australasia.

WANTED, to purchase, 2000 well-bred FEMALE
THOMAS DAWSON, Auctioneer and Commission
Agent, 438, George-street, next Royal Hotel. WANTED, n General SERVANT; also a smart tidy GIRL, to make herself generally useful, at 2, Jessfe-terr.ce, opposite Craigend-terrace, Upper William-street, Darlinghurat.

WANTED, to purchase, for each, a HOUSE, with 4 rooms and kitchen, in the neighbourhood of Daringhurstor Surry Hills. Address, stating price, to J. M., care Mr. Kirby, Market-strest, near George-street.

care Mr. Kirby, Market-street, near George street.

W ANTED, with immediate possession, near the law courts, a HOUSE, containing not less than (7) seven rooms; rent moderate. Address A. B. C., care of Mr. Sloper, William-street, Woolloomeoloo.

W ANTED, Married COUPLE, for a private family near Sydney; man with knowledge of gardening preferred. Also, a Pemale Servant, for Grafton: S. ASHLIN, agent, 139, Pitt-street, opposite Union Bank.

W ANTED, a respectable young Person, as NURSE, HIRST, 453, Bourke-street, Surry Hills, near St. Michael's School.

W ANTED, by a respectable Young Woman, a SITUATION as HOUSEMAID. No objection to look after children. Country preferred. A. L., HERIALD Office.

W ANTED, everal good Female Cooks, also House and Parlour Meids, and Cook and Laundress, for gentlemen's families in town and suburbs. "The Home,"

W ANTED, in a good employ, a CHIEF OFFICER for a first-class vessel. Apply, between the hours of 2.30 and 4 p m., THIS DAY, at the office of Captain KENDALL. Campbell's Wharf; or by letter to Angus, HERALD Office, until noon of SATURDAY, the 21st instant.

Y OUNG Man wants a SITUATION as Barman; can keep hotel accounts, if required, and has had experience. J. G. L., Post Office. £25 OR MORE, will be given by a young Gentleman to any one who will precure for him a permanent SITUATION under Government; strictest secresy. Address Ignorius, Post Office.

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20000

GUESSES AT MORAL AND SOCIAL PROBLEMS. "Quo res summa loco, Pantheu! quam arcom."

THE life, we are taught, is more than its meat and the body than its raiment. As with individuals, so with communities. The moral life and health of the body politic is more important. more essential, than the visible ingredients of its material prosperity. The reason is plain; an henest, orderly, God-fearing population is sure to thrive ultimately, even in things temporal; while material resources may be roused and se distributed that the nation shall derive no moral benefit from their abundance, but remain

" A goodly apple rotten at the core." Add to this the probability that wealth in bad hands will prove fluctuating and precarious. A true patriot, therefore, not a venal stump-orator, railing promiscuously till his mouth is stopped with certain hundreds per annum, but a real lover of his country, intent on its true welfare—will be more anxious for the soundness of its moral condition than even for its temporal This truth-a solemn if not a novel onc-we would recommend to the consideratio of all those whose special studies or crotchets lead them to forget what is the true life of a nation. We would impress life of a nation. We would impress it on zealous political economists, whose cagerness for cheap labour makes the on zeasons pointical economists, whose cagerness for cheap labour makes them careless of healthy relations between employers and employed; on uncompromising advocates of voluntaryism, who to secure the rocates of voluntarism, who to scene the triumph of their pet principle would leave our scattered rural population without Christian teaching or Christian ordinances; or sanguine financiers, who exult over an increasing gold revenue without a thought of the heavy per contra

Ready examples are not wanting to enforce the lesson. Let us look, for instance, at Ire land. It is proved beyond a doubt, relentless logic of statistical returns, that her material prosperity is rapidly increasing; yet in spite of this there are extensive districts where an inveterate moral taint still lingers-where a law of revenge, pitiless as thuggism and senseless as fetish-worship, is obeyed and reverenced.
What avails improved cultivation or the increase of flocks and herds, when murder stalk not only unabashed, but a sympathy—when the blood shed in time of peace, general war is shed in time of peace, and the people love to have it so? It is an awful reflection, though full of useful warning for ourselves, that an improvement in the condition of the peasantry has been attended with no cessation, but with an actual revival of systematic crimes at which Christendom stands aghast

Look, again, at what were lately the "United States" of America, and see the result of thorough-going dollar-worship. Not only are North and South alike paying the penalty of leaving a great moral question in abeyance, in order to divide the profits of evil-doing, but a fratricidal war is actually prolonged in the very pride of unexampled material resources. President Lincoln distinctly informs his people that they may lavish what sums they please in useless and inglorious conflicts, since Nature's bounty makes it certain that America must continue wealthy and populous—nay, must advance rapidly in wealth and population. He bids them draw bills on unsown harvests, and unborn posterity, for the cost of to-day's bloodshed and devastation, calling on the God of peace and mercy to endorse and honour Surely, there is a lesson here. Amid the Babel of vaunts and menaces, through the and bereavement, a still small voice seems to "Oh! trust not in wrong and robbery; if riches increase, set not your heart on them!

And now, to end where men are always so

reluctant to begin, let us look at home: let us compare the moral and the material condition of New South Wales. We are apt to be puffed up when we consider the varied and inexhaus-tible riches of our soil, the genial influences of a climate ranging from temperate to semi-tro-pical, and enabling us to exhibit side by side the choicest products of the old world and the new; when we see our alluvial valleys waving deep with golden harvests, or strive t number the cattle upon a thousand hills. with pride, and say truly, that there is at pre-sent scarce a region of the earth where the labour of man is more richly rewarded, whether in respect of its wages or its results. Save in in respect of its wages or its results. some exceptional cases, we live in happy ignorance of the poverty that tempts to crime, and even of that changeless, heart-sickening toil which holds cut no hope beyond a bare subsistence. Yet day by day, as though subsistence. Providence were ungracious or man in ex-tremity, we hear of armed outrage and highrobbery; of the insecurity of d property; of the defeat if not salysis of law. We hear, toothe paralysis vaguely, indeed, yet on evidence which we can hardly distrust—of that growing indifference to breaches of the law which is one step towards sympathy with outlaws, of extensive connivance at crime, bordering on actual complicity. These evils, it may be said, belong to particular districts, and are due to special temptations and facilities for freebooting. But if we turn from the provinces to the capital we shall not be greatly comforted. There, too, may be traced, though in a different form, that aversion to honest labour, and that eagerness for costly pleasures which cause our bush-rangers to be found in a class far removed from Three days for work-four for the theatre, the dancing saloon, and the grogshop such is the normal life of many a miscalled such is the normal life of many a miscancu labouring man in Sydney. Nor, alas! is the case much better with the weaker sex. Showy and expensive dress, and opportunities for its display,—these are the objects for which thousands are sacrificing respectability, usefulness, and the certainty of an honest independence. But sadder than any phase of adult vice or folly is the spectacle our streets afford of children unchecked, uncared for, untaught in anything but wickedness; the young growths too sure (humanly speaking) to shoot up into maturity of crime. A boy about fourteen years old, wes lately tried at the Dis-trict Sessions, Darlinghurst, for uttering base coin. He was, necessarily, acquitted from a technical flaw in the evidence. But in his pocket were found four dice, or rather three and a-half. Two of these were loaded—one had split in the loading, and the other had a five or a six or face. This, it is true, is but a single example; but how much does it not imply It is always pleasant to turn from evils to their remedies. Much, doubtless, is to be

done in the way of both pre-ventive and remedial legislation. Columns might be filled—perhaps usefully—with sug-gestions. From tavern-licenses to prison regu-lations—from police equipments to the compulsory education of neglected children at the expense of their parents, a thousand topics seem to demand attention and press for legislative interference. Yet, there is a question prior to and deeper than all these.

Our great want is that of a healthy public

"Quid leges sine moribus Vanæ proficiunt?"

The evils rife among us take the character of system—the only moral agency that can ficetively oppose them is scattered and divided. We have many wise and pious and right thinking men; we have no public opinion embodying their sentiments, and giving them Any selfish agitator can raise a cry, and call its thousand echoes " the voice of the people;" but what all thinking men think on momentous topics comes out rarely save in individual bave the material for a sound public opinion, but not the thing. No doubt this defect is mainly due to political causes. Here, as in America, education and property have been virtually disfranchised. But they are not therefore politically, much less socially, annihilated. Wealth, and knowledge, and character have their weight at all times. and under all constitutions; and in a great public crisis that weight is doubled. Only it must be thrown fully and fairly into the social scale. Let men who are qualified to lead look not to their pride or indolence, but to their own honour and to the accessities of the country. We shall not then perish, as our kindred in America are doing, for lack of counsel. Secundrels are conspiring—let good men combine. Society is threatened—let its natural leaders join hand in hand to save it. To stand nd in hand to save it. To stand with arms folded, and look on at the progress of ruin, is passive treason. To resist alone, when we can find allies and supporters, is less selfish indeed, but little wiser. We may live to bless indeed, but little wiser. We may live to bless our present troubles, if they shame good and copable men out of retirement and iso

THE DISHOP OF LONDON'S CHARGE.

(From the Times, December 3.)
YESTERDAY the proceedings connected with the Quadrennial Visitation were brought to a close by the delivery of the usual charge to the assembled clergy and churchwardens of the diocess in St. Paul's Cathedral. At a quarter to 12 o'clock, a procession, consisting of the Bishop, the Archdencons of London and Middlesex, the Canons and Prebendaries, Dr. Travers Twiss, Chancellor of the Diocess, the Bishop's Chaplains, and other officials, lay and clerical, was formed at the western entrance of the Cathedral and proceeded to the chancel, where

morning service took place.

The Bishop afterwards delivered his charge. After referring to the circumstances under which they had met, he said :-

After referring to the circumstances under which they had met, he said:—

lishops at their visitations usually state their views on the general condition of the Church, and the irportant questions which have recently arisen in it. If this be reasonable in any dioces, it must be necessary in ours; for the metropolis stands in the forefront of the Church's bat'le, and we have to grapple pursonally with difficulties the very rumour of which alarms our brethren in quieter places. In my last charge, among other subjects, I drew attention prominently to two great dangers; first, to that of exaggerating the importance of the outward and ceremonial parts of religion, and thus coming to think lightly, in comparison, of that simple Gospel which is its spritual essence; and, secondly, to the danger, in our zeal cither for or against coremonia's, of not fostering that large-hearted spirit of comprehensive love which is characteristic of the real Christian. Of course, these dangers, to which I especially drew attention in my last charge, still exist. They are the product of certain principles of human nature—nay, are cennected closely with certain Christian for others, and weely to direct, in due subordination te the whole orderly training of the Christian life. On the whole, however, we have cause to thank God that there is in our Church, in these days, so much appreciation of the real essence of Christ's Gospel, and that men rightly zea'ous for their own vie es have s) much consideration for others, and are able, without componies of principle, to think so well of each other, and act so harmoniusly together. Some of our difficulties have become more, some less prominent and alarming, even during the short time which has clapsel since our Church if we consider its present difficulties under three of the several heads which might suggest the medical of free inquiry which claims the right to sift and

binder tiree of the several nears which images suggest the miscless.

I. The difficulties that spring from that unrestrained spirit of free inquiry which claims the right to sife and test all theories, and bows to no authority, however ver crable, which cannot make good by argument its claim on our allegiance.

II. The difficulties which beset an established Church, standing side by side with other religious bedies if an age of perfect toleration, when every collection of men is perfectly free, so fir as the law of the State is conceined, to form a communion of its own, to believe what it pleases, and worship God as it wills. And

own, to believe what it pleases, and worship God as it wills. And,
III. The difficul ies which spring f om an evergrowing population, rend-ring it scarcely possible for the Church's mechinery, keeping pace with the progress of the nation, to meet men's wants as quickly as

hey arise.

1. As to free inquiry, what shall we do with it? I. As to free inquiry, what shall we do win it. Shall we frown upon it, denounce it, try to stifle it? This will do no good, even if it be right. But, after all, we are Protectants. We have been accustomed to speak a good deal of the right and duty of private judgment. It was by the exercise of this right, and the discharge of this duty, that our fathers freed their and our souls from Rome's time-honoured falschoods. Are we to be seared from those great principles which sensed the closed door of truth in the 16th contury. and our souls from Rome's time-honoured falschoods. Are we to be scared from those great principles which opened the closed door of truth in the 16th contury, because some men, using our instruments of investigation, arrive at false and dangerous conclusions? As we'll might Luther have turned against the Reformation because of the eccentricities of the Anabaptits, or our own divines have thought it best to make common cause with the Jeauits because of the spread of Unitainsism. Am I convinced of the heavenly origin of those great truths for which the Caurch of Bugland has been appointed by the Lord Jesus' as the chief winness upon earth? And shall I, from a craven fear lest these truths be shaken, disparage the use of that great instrument of reason which God has given to men for the investigation and defence of truth? If I am wise I will not ask my people to give to the Church's teaching an unreasoning and stalid assent. I will set myself to work, as being conscious of the value of that priceless gift of reason, to discipline myself and help others, that we may use it as God directs; and I shall fed confident that its in vestigations, rightly and reverently conducted, must result in furthering the cause of the God oftrath. Do I believe that supernatural revelation and the natural discoveries of reason are two methods through which God makes himself known to mus? Then I can have no doubt that ultimately the conclusions strived at by the use of God's two instruments must agree. It would argue little faith to have any doubts on this score. What, then, are we afraid of? Is the approach of no real danger intimated by all the aldraw which has discomposed the Church for the last two years? To assert that there is no danger would be folly; but it is a danger to meet which requires calmness and great discretion. The difficulties we have to deal with need very delicate handling. If there are persons likely to injure themselves and others by fee inquiry, they can only be effectually met by thoe who are able to a certain ment may be classed.

Having referred to the common exaggerations as to the number of persons who are alienated from the Established Church, and spoken of the difficulty of obtaining trustworthy statistics, owing to the manner in which the last religious census was taken, the Bishop bearing and by the Divine guidance we shall certainly emerge into the light." It is thus, I think, that a wise pastor will deal with any members of his flock whom it is desired that he should influence while they are likely to to misled by the prevailing free inquiry, and the intricate questions on which it expatiates. And as we are to deal with our people one by one, so the Church generally has to deal with public opinion. Nothing would be so likely to treat the difficulties arising from free inquiry without thoroughly inderstanding them. Dogmatic denunciations—sweeping accusations as to the numerate and the intricate questions on which it expatiates. And as we are to deal with our people one by one, so the Church generally has to deal with public opinion. Nothing would be so likely to spread scepticism and unbelief among an intelligent laity as any crude attempts on the part of the clergy to treat the difficulties arising from free inquiry without thoroughly inderstanding them. Dogmatic denunciations—weeping accusations as to the numerate of the clerge to the difficulty of obtaining trustworthy statistics, owing to the manner in which the last religious census was taken, the Bishop said:—

All that we can do is, without pretending to speak with perfect accuracy, to enumerate such of the data placed in our hand, as, when taken togethor, may stem likely to give in the aggregate, a tolerably fair view of the case. Ist, church accommodation is said to have been affided, in 1851, for 29 per cent. of the Independents; for 4 per cent. by the Roman Catholies; and for 1 per cent. by the Wesleyan Methodiats, for 6 per cent. by the Wesleyan Methodiats, for 6 per cent. by the Wesleyan Methodiats, for 6 per cent. by the Wesleyan Methodiats, fo

ent to travely till av griefer to allow. So das is if with any watching of men unlike themselve, must written any watching of men unlike themselve, must within any watching of men unlike themselve, must within a second to the second of the Arnold. And certainly most the youthful scruples of that the Church of England of this century would have been memored if Arnold had been scared from its ministy. Where, then, is the Church to look for scenity that i's young clergy shall, by God's blessing, be fully imbued with the Gospel doctrines which Corist has committed to it? Bishops are expected to guide their clergy, and it is their duty to test and warm them at the entrance of their office; but whose business is it to train them? This is a scrious question for the Universities.

for the Universities.

II. We pass to the difficulties which beset the Church as established in an age of unbounded toleration, in the face of sects, some at least of which strongly oppose even when they are not determinately hostile to it.

Having pointed out the advantages, both to the Church and the State, from the union between the two, the Bishop proceeded:—

between the two, the Bishop proceeded:—
Though we heer a great ded now-a-days of the vaunted excillency of what is called the "voluntary principle," we may fairly doubt whether, if we polled the whole body of those who, from various causes, dissent from the Church of England, we should find anything like a numerical majority of them opposed to Church establishments. It is as with the show of hands at a popular election. The loudest and most violent, on account of the noise they make and their vehement, demonstrations, we very often take for the majority, when, in truth, they represent but a very small body. And if a few unwise voices have at times been raised from among ourselves, lamening as if the Church were transmelled by its connection with the State, it will, I think, be well, both for ourselves and those who differ from us, that we should quiely call to mind some of the heads now suggested, under which the national benefits of a Church establishment may be classed.

Having referred to the common exaggers

tion was taken without at the same time altering doctrine, the Bishop said:

It will be seen, then, that I am not hopeful as to the probability of any safe, and wise and considerate plan of liturgical revision being proposed with the assured prospect of uniting to our Church those who are at present separated from it without driving from us many of our present friend. This I repeat, I must strongly maintain, that such prospect ought to be held out to us before we can be expected to move. But, again, it is urged that even without liturgieal revision or any alteration of the Articles much may be gained by a relaxation of the Articles much may be gained by a relaxation of the present terms of subscription to our f randbries. It is said that many hopeful candidates for the ministry are it present deterred from serving our communium, and retained within the influence of Dissear, which they would gladly leave, by the required declaration that they give their unfeigned assent and consent to creations entained in the Book of Common Prayer, How farthere may be such persons thus deterred from joining us, who yet are one with us in the profession and lave of the great Gospel doctrines, I have not the means of knowing. I have alteredy allued above to the argument in favour of a relaxation, derived from the danger of offending tender consciences among our own people, and deterring some of the best of them from binding themselves by the obligations of the miristry. If there be really the additional reason now advanced for a revision of our terms of subscription, the subject extrainly domands most grave consideration, and I don't not will—I trust soon—receive it, both from the Bishops and from other members of the Legislature.

Having touched upon the efforts now wisely making to a client the later wore than hithered in

Having touched upon the efforts now wisely making to enlist the laity more than hitherto in some definite work for the Church, such as their employment as district visitors, scripture readers. and the like, and indicated the advantage the clergy possessed in having the great bulk of the educational machinery of the country in their hands, his Lordship dwelt on the various modes of conciliating the goodwill of Dissenters; and coming to the question of Church rates, he said-

of conciliating the goodwill of Dissenters; and, coming to the question of Church rates, he said—

In my last charge I intimated that the them Government was likely to propose some measure/for the settlement of this question. That measure was not accepted. Four years have passed, and the question of Church-rates is still unsettled. I gratefully recognise indeed the signs of a change in public opinion, as evidenced, by the changed votes of the House of Commons on this subject. I feel grateful to the efforts of those who have roused the nation to look at this question in a truer light. I do believe there has been great exaggeration as to the irritation caused by Church-rate contests, at least as they are now conducted. What can be fairer than that the question should be referred to the whole parish, and that the majority should decide; it is the general characteristic of Englishment to make a bid light for what they wish, and when fairly outvoted to retire before the majority in tolerably good humour, all the better pleased for having had the opportunity of freely speaking their mind while the context lasted, and I do not believe that Church-rate contexts are now any exception to this rule. Nevertheless, there are many difficulties connect d with Church-rate as they at present stand, which are calculated to keep up much irritation; and it is scarcely creditable to the two great political parties in the State that they should apparently have resolved to leave this question unsettled. Is it not one of those questions in which the chirfs of contending political parties, anxious all of them for the well-are of their common Church, might have been expected to unite, and in which see them for the well-are of their common Church, might have been expected to unite, and in which a settlement might have been accomplished long ago? I cannot profess to offer acceptable suggestions where so many have failed, but I will hit forbeat from calling aftention to the deliberate decision of that Select Committee of the House of Lords

committee, and noticed some of the objections It cannot, perhaps, be expected that this of any such solution will be accepted amid the jealousies of contending parties; but it is high time to protest urged against them, his Lordship remarked:

against unnecessary delays, and against this great social question, with all its difficulties, being treated any length as a marter which may be left to settle itself, and which is only worth attending to so far as it gives this or the other political body the advantage of a party cry and a momentary victory.

Turning next to the third and most directly pressing difficulty in the Church's position— viz., that which springs from our ever-growing population, the Bishop said :-

nopulation, the Bishop said:

Nowhere, of course, is this difficulty more felt than here. The population of this dioce-s, by the census of 1861, is 2,670,079. Between 1851 and 1861 the population of the London diocess has increased by 424,232. The number of churches consecrated in that interval was 66—i.e., one for about every 6500 of the increasing population; but 21 temporary churches have also been added during that time, and altogether there has been provided, in the 10 years, increased accommedation of worship for about 73,000 persons. That is, during the 10 years, church accommodation has been supplied for about one-six h of the increased population. Now, this is searcely what is required to keep pace with our growing necessities; and the appelling fact accordingly transpires that, whatever word our spiritual wants in this respect in 1851, sill our great exertions have not lessened them, but have at best but prevented the evil from growing worse. On an average, we have one church to every 6000 of the population, and one clergyman, purhaps, for every 2500. But obviously, this gives no soft of test of the real proportion between population and the means of grace in the several localities. We have one country parish with a population returned to me sunder 20, and three others wader 400. one country parish with a population returned as under 20, and three others under 400. We as under 20, and three others under 400. We ha 31 city churches, with a population under 600. I su join a list of parishes or districts, 32 in number, when o far as I can ascertain, there is a population of only heve, as returned, a population above 30,000 for one place of worship. Between 20,000 and 30,000 in one place of worship, there are 11; 14 between 15,000 and 20,000; and 54 between 10,000 and 15,000. The number of I'e need clergy in all these districts amounts (30). to 301; on an average, one for about every 4500 souts. Of the 36 churches consecuted since the list visitation certainly not more than 17 have been erseted in neighlourhoods where there was an overwhelming poor population. It will be seen, from all this, how very great is the cill we have to deal with, and how difficult of cure.

parishes—full of a shifting and precariously em-ployed population of dock labourers, weavers, costermongers, most of their best houses inhabited by mechanics, and their chief aristo-cracy consisting of small tradesmen, greatly dependent for their commercial prosperity on the wages of the poor, whose slender wants it was their business to supply—the Bishop asked his hearers to consider how unspeakably importent in such parishes must be the presence of clergymen, with their schools and schoolmasters. and other staff. Having recommended holding of more frequent services, both on Sundays and weekdays, for the benefit of the poor,

Why should not our churches be open habitually. to give the poor a quiet place for private prayer? How great is the disadvantage under which they labour, deprived of the p.wer of retirement, exposed to ridicule or other interruptions in their crowded

He next urged the duty of sup-porting their Diocesan Church Building Society, the centre and organizer of all this work in London, and also the Additional Curates and Pastoral Aid Societies and the Diocesan Home Mission, by which, and many kindred agencies, there was every hope that our parochial system might greatly be extended. Having cited, as an example for their imitation, the labours of the late Archbishop Sumner in the field of church extension during his twenty years' tenure of the diocess of Chester, he then proceeded to offer some practical hints for the guidance of clergymen who were oppressed by the overwhel extent of their parishes, pointing out how they might best methodise their own personal exer-tions and enlist the help of lay activity in their great work. Adverting to the subject of praching, which he said had of late provoked a good deal of criticism, he observed,—

I need scarcely touch on what is alleged as to indistinctness of utterance or a dull monotony of manner. All persons who are called to ap nak in public may find at first that they are liable to the se faults. The misfortune is that while other speakers who I bear under them are soon obliged to correct the results, or che find their opportunities of speaking given by the fact that no one requests them to speak, or if they do speak no one stays to listen, we clergymen, on the contrary, whether we can or no, are obliged to speak in public every week; it is an essential part of our office, and a considerable number of persons is obliged to sit patiently, and at least appear to listen to us. We have not the benefit of that practical criticism of our defects which soon to these men in other professions either to amend or be sileat. A good deal has been said as to Bishops and examining chaplesins correcting thase faults. That they should do so directly is out of the question. Only gluing imperfections of the kind may legitimately stop ordination, and in the Ember-week examinations it is our especial business not to teach, but to test. Real goodness of utterance and manner (xeipt so far as it is a natural gift) can only be acquired through the training of boys and young mea at school and cellege, and the time spent in acquiring it will not be lost, whether their future profession is to be chrical or lay."

He then turned to what he deemed of far more importance than the mere manner of their sermons-viz., their matter-and in expounding his views on that point insisted that the sermon should be the preacher's own; whether written or spoken, it should be result of careful preparation; and that the clder clergy should afford their junior brethren suitable opportunities of practising themselves in the art of addressing a congregation. He strongly condemned the habit of leaving the younger clergy to acquire this art as best they could by having to conduct ill-frequented afternoon services. Indeed, he said:—

With our teeming thousands there ought to be no services at which we have scanty congregations. I cannot help thinking there is some fault on our parts if there are such. But, certainly, if we set our curates to learn how to preach by addressing empty benches, they will probably learn their work so badly as to be likely to preach to compty benebes as long as they

Coming next to that other instrument of their parochial work, their schools, his Lordship

parochial work, their schools, his Lordship said:—

If it has been resolved to give a more common practical turn to that part of education for which the country directly pays, and to leave higher accomplishmen's to be nurtured by those in each particular distinct who, feeling them to be needful, are not likely to encourage them to the neglect of things more needful, and if the result of this arrangement be, as is its promoters' hope, that a great number of persons shall be able to read and write, it will be contrary to all experience if this increased facility does not increase also the demand for higher instruction; and I do not see why any impediments should prevent the clergy and other school managers from supplying such instruction. If the boon of communicating it comes more directly from themselves, instead of from the Government, and if from the Government arrangements the number of persons who are capable of profiting by the boon and are desirous of it is widened, this cannot fail to increase the influence of these who supply it. Let us trust that higher education will not suffer, or those who give it lose their influence, because means are adopted to lay more deeply and spread out more broadly the foundation on which it must rest. Again, if our schoolmasters and pupil-teachers are made more to depend on their own extraines than on a foreing system of convexion with the Government—necessary at first, but not certainly to be continued always—their profession will lose mone of its importance in a free, enlightened country, where in all professions self-reliance is the rule and Government dependence the rare exception.

The Bishop next adverted to the subject of conference of the subject of conference in a free, the importance of said:—

If it has been resolved to give a more common practical turn to that part of education for which the country directly pays, and to leave higher necomplishmens to be nurtured by those in each particular distict who, feeling them to be needful, are not likely to encourage them to the neglect of things more needful, and if the result of this arrangement be, as is its promotices hope, that a great number of persons shall be able to read and write, it will be contrary to all experience if this increased facility does not increase also the demand for higher instruction; and I do not see why any impediments should prevent the clergy and other echool managers from supplying such instruction. If the boon of communicating it comes more directly from themselves, instead of from the Government, and if from the Government, and if from the Government arrangements the number of persons who are capable of profiting by the boon and are desirous of it is widened, this cannot fail to increase the influence of those who supply it. Let us trust that higher education will not suffer, or those who give it lose their influence, because means are adopted to lay more deciply and spread out more broadly the foundation on which it must rest. Again, if our schoolmasters and pupilitenches are made more to depend on their own exertions than on a forcing system of conrexion with the Government—necessary at first, but not certainly to be continued always—their profession will lose none of its importence in a free, enlightened country, where in all professions self-reliance is the rule and Government dependence the rare exception.

The Bishop next adverted to the subject of confirmation classes, urging the importance of the subject of confirmation classes, urging the importance of the c

their numbers being increased. He then in

their numbers being increased. He then, in conclusion, said,—
"And now, my rev. brethren, I ought not to detain you. God grant that, in looking steadily at our own and the Church's difficulties, we mry learn more manfully to face them and do our allotted parties of Christ's work. The time is short. Bach year tells of many of our fellow-labourers snatched from their work. I could run through a long list of names of zeolous clergy familiar to you taken since we list met, either from our own diocess or the Gnurch's more extended sphere—we trust to the Church in Herves, the measage which they have left behind for us is.—Wrik while it is day; work, as waiting for your Master's summons, and anx'ous to have done somewhat for Him before He calls you; above all things, work in prayer."

The charge occupied two hours and a half in its delivery. At its conclusion his Lordshi dismissed the assemblage with the benediction At its conclusion his Lordship

FOUNDER'S DAY AT CHARTERHOUSE.

(From the Saturday Review, Decomber 20th.)

Was it a purely accidental coincidence that the Cartusians this year celebrated their Founder's memory on the same day on which the Smithfield Club wound up their imposing anniversary? Tarse parallel institutions, once close in local contiguity—not to speak of congruity and condiguity, which, from the lapse of time during which they had subsisted side by side, may surely be inferred—were found to coinc die respect of time. It must have been a severe shock to old and young Cartusians when the live-meat market walked off. There is, however, that beautiful symphy of which poets speak, observable between these severed members which once formed a harmonious whole. Even as the head of Orpheus was herd to murmur. "Larydice," when pixed from his shoulden, so now the Club which takes is name—all there is left to take now—from Smithtled reverts for its anxierasty to the period when the memory of Satton is greenes, but, alsa! hoof and hora, and dog and draver, have vanished from the scene which they once enlivered. There stands St. Bartholome 's on our side and Charterhouse on the other, and Smithfield yawn a dreany waste between; but where is Smiffel'. The Monday scene which imprinted itself so widely on the Carthusian memory by the sid, probably, of more sence than one, has dissolved. If your require its monuments, look around you. There stand the peas, there may be traced the gutters, now dry, which colaced the nerves and braced the health of the study Deputy Hicks, and which had srished and medsacd the atmosphere to generation after generation of Carthusians. The deputy saiffs the morning dew so more; the bouquet de mille fleurs no more is wated to the nostri's of gown-boys.

But we linger round the approaches. Let us onter the chapel, a late lump of heavy-featured the going on—eversing the order of the transaction is the case of the Sibylline hooks—adding tt, instead of diminishing the discourse every year he has been going on—reversing the o

and twice a day for the last week; and party because it concludes a unidet a thunder of applause which sinkos the chandelier, and see the old tapeary waving on the wall, accompanied by a shower of gald which dejectist is henry drops in the oratr's car. The youth stands expised for some minutes to the petiting of the friendly stirm, whilst the applauding chorus of gawn-boys, excited either by the Ciceronia purity of the Latin, or by the speedy project of breaking up, continues to burst out afresh as every guinea drops in. At last this—he second act of the drama—is concluded, and the puty disprese in order to reassemble, save the youthful portion of it, in greater force in the dining-hall below. Here all are present who mean to show us good Carleron and the party who mean to show us good Carleron and the party of the property of the property of the property of the shows a good Carleron and the party of the property disprise in order to reassenance,
portion of it, in greater force in the dining-hall below.
Here all are present who mean to show us good Cathusians. The room is somewhat spucious and study, cumbered with a ga hry on its side, and anothers its end, having a dais and founder's portrait at the extremity, and ponderous screens at bottom to keep out the draughts. Why, by the way, have all founder of the Elizabethan and James L's period the asset type of face—a type not unlike the description of Coleridge's "ancient moriner?"—

Long, and lean, and brown

As is the ribbod sea-anad—

As it he ribbod sea-anad—

save that a beard, of "sable-silvered," finishes the

Long, and lean, and brown

As is the ribbed sea-sand—
save that a beard, of "sable-silvered," finishes the
juncture of face and ruff. We have seen oce
founder's portrait, posthumous, and painted, as
alleged, from his sister, yet preserving the same
withered regulation visage, beard and all. Leaving
this question, however, for the morrow, we take our
places in the Hall for the evening. Shall we have a
musical grace, or a sober benediction from the senior
bishop present, or a Benedic, Domine, from the schelu
and crator of the day? We believe the last is most
homoured by preced-nt, but at any rate the array of
eargut and wind in the further gallery promises
harmony enough and to spare before the dinner is over.
The luckless men whose napkins are stuck at the
angles of the cross-table, or who find themselves
billeted among a loose flight of young officers of
Indian leave, or of briefless barristers, whist the mea
of their own set and standing are fraternising full in
view on the opposite side of the Hall, have, of course,
their own opmion about the stewards. But on the
whole, it is an uproar of exuberant chat which the
music imperfectly drowns. The cheer is slightly
Elizabethan. Indeed few tables are called upon to
stand under heavier relative weights than those
which support the carnivorous ecobration of the
memory of Thomas Sutton. Not that lighter articles stand under heavier relative weights than these which support the carnivorous celebration of the memory of Thomas Sutton. Not that lighter atticles are forgotten—witness those marvellous trophies of sweetstuff just ready to come on or to melt in the attempt.

progrant Vegal berom, he hard the consumer to progrant and the progrant of the program of th waiting to marshal the cutringes, Lears, nonung surito the night, the chorus, to imperfect rhyme of whose words is partly veiled in the noble chords of its retting—

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BESSEMER STEEL.

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BESSEMER STEEL.

Ar a recent meeting of the Société des Ingénieurs Civile, in Paris, M. Mathieu read a paper on the manufacture of ateel as at present carried on in France by the Bessemer process. Messrs. Jackson, of Saint Seurin, and Messrs. Petin and Gaudet, of the Rive de Gier, had already erected and worked converting apparatus on Mr. Bessemer's plan, and Messrs de Diérich, Messrs. Schneider, of Creusot, M. Verdié, the forges at Fourchambault, and others, had treated with Mr. Bessemer for the use of his process. The Messrs Jacks n were the first to make Bessemer steel in France, and in addition to their first converting vessel of a capacity for 1-ton charges, they had larely put up another for 3-ton charges. Messrs. Petin and Gaudet's two vessels were of 5 tons capacity each.

M. Mathieu gave a most encouraging account of the success of the process as thus far practised in France. The results had been swisher ory, at Saint Scurin, with a large verlety of French irons, among the occke pig iron, from Fumel, Mon'ulcoa, and the neighbourhood of Alençon, as well as charcall pig irons from Alengon, Périgerd, and Allevard. As in Sheffield, it is the practice at Saint Seurin to first completely decarbonize the charge in the converting vesel and then to restore a certain quantity of earbon by the addition of a definite quantity of manganesian iron, known as Müsen spiegeleisen. Specimes of the steels thus produced had been forwarded to the Society of Civil Regimers for the inspection. Specimes of the steels thus produced had been forwarded to the Society of Civil Regimers for the inspection. Specimes of the steels thus produced had been forwarded to the Society of Civil Regimers for the inspection. Specimes of the steels thus produced had been forwarded to the Society of Civil Regimers for the inspection. Specimes of the steels thus produced had been forwarded to the Society of Civil Regimers for the inspection. Specimes of the steels thus produced had been forwarded to the Society of Civil Regimers for the inspectio

sired. 2. That several French from were convertible into steel by this process. 3. That it permitted the production from the same iron of steel of any required degree of carbonization; and 4. That the adoption of the process in France was such that, within a short time, a great number of the largest iron and steel works in the empire would be working it on the great scale.

works in the empire would be working it on the great scale.

A paper had beez read before the society, about a year ago, by M. Chobrzynski, ingediesie de la traction on the Northern Railway of France, who said that the process as then practised had a character of much uncertainty, and that the products were of irregular quality. M. Limet, in the course of the last discussion, also remarked that the Bessem r ingots were of a very brittle quality, so much so, that they could only be drawn with difficulty. Indeed, said M. Limet, the ingots could not be run of less weight than from 4 out. to 6 cent, and it was only after being puddled fun corregage ulterieury that the ingots could be run into finished goods. The discussion was finally adjourned to a subcequent evening.

M. Chevalier, in his remarks upon the French department in the Rahibition, goes so far as to say that the value of the Bissemer process will ultimately prove greater than that of the gold mines of California and Austrelia.

At home, larger and larger quantities of Bessemer steel are being weight the servery of the servery had the steel and her with the servery days.

greater than that of the gold mines of California, and Australia.

Athome, larger and larger quantities of Bessemer steal are being used by the milway companies and others. Large quantities of it are now used at Crowe, not only for rails, but for crank axles, ordinary axles, piston rods, guide bars, &c., and the Lancashire and Yorkshire are using it to some extent for driving wheel tyres, locomotive bollers, &c.

The jury in Class XXXII. in the late Exhibition, numbering smong the jurors Messrs. Brown, Jackson, and Jessop, of Shefileld, M. Fremy, &c., observe in their report, that when nearly deer romined Bessemer steel "is a soft, homogeneous, useful metal, suitable for cannon, ship and boiler plates, piston-rods, slide bars, and generally for large forgings for constructive purposes; but when in this state it, will not harden, and can be welded only with difficulty. It is, therefore, obvious that for all purposes where the welding property is required, or where hardness combined with tughness and elasticity are essential, or for articles capable of receiving a high pedish, or austaining a fine and keen-cutting edge, this is not the right tert of mutal or steel to use. When a large proportion of carbon is left in the metal, it is then difficult to obtain uniformity of temper or quality, and there is no certainty even that all the ingote from the same conversion will prace workshele. Experience has also shown that the quality of the produce by this process so by the old one, depends in a great measure on the nature or pro-

impediments to tillage. If he goes to the prairie he finds that furl is scarce, and water by no means wholesome.

When we left this swamp and forest, and come out after a run of many miles on the clear lands which abut upon the prairie, large fields of corn lay around us, which bore a peculiarly blighted and harassed look. These fields were suffering from the ravages of an intect called the "army worm," almost as destructive to corn and crops as the locust-like hordes of North and South, which are vying with each other in laying waste the fields of Virginia. Night was falling as the train rattled out into the wild, flat ea of waving grass, do ted by patch-like laid an corn enclosures; but halts at such places as Jonesburgh and Cobden, enabled us to see that these se tlements in Illinois were neither very flourishing nor very civilised.

There is a level modicum of comfort, which may be consistent with the greatest good of the greatest number, but which makes the srandard of the nighest in point of well-bring very low indeed. I own that, to me, it would be more agreeable to see a flourishing community placed on a high level in all that relates to the comfort endsocial status of all its members, and to recognise the old types of European civilisation, which place the castle on the hill, surround its outer walls with the mansion of doctor and lawyer, and drive the people into obscure hovels outside. But then one must confess that there are in the castle some elevating tendencies which cannot be found in the uniform level of chizen equality. There are traditions of nobility and noble deeds in the family; there are paintings on the walls; the library is at red with valuable knowledge, and from its precincts are derived the lessons not yet unlearned in Europe, that though man may be equal; the condition of men must vary as the accidents of life or the effects of individual charac-

paintings on the walls; the library is at red with valuable knowledge, and from its precincts are derived the lessons not yet unlearned in Europe, that though man may be equal; the condition of men must vary as the accidents of life or the effects of individual character, called fortune, may determine.

The towns of Jonesburgh and Cobden have their little teaper-locking churches and meeting-houses, their larger-bier salcons, their restaurants, their small libraries, institutes, and reading-rooms, and no doubt they have a so their political cliques, social distinctions and favouritime; but it requires, neverthetess, little sagacity to perceive that the highest of the bourgeois wito leads the mass at meeting and prayer, has but little to distinguish him from the very lowest member of the same body politic. Cobden, for example, has no less than four drinking soloons, all on the line of rail, and no doubt the highest citizen in the place frequents some one or other of them, and meets there the worst rowdy in the place. Even though they do earry a vote for each adult mm. "location" here would not app ar very enviable in the eyes of the most miserable Dorsetchire small farmer ever ferretted out by "S. G. O."

Secession was an accomplished fact months before Mr. Lincoln came into office, but we heard no talk of rebels and pirates till Burnter had fallen, and the North was perfectly quiescent—not oally that—the poople of wealth in New York were calmly considering the results of accession as an accomplished fact, and seeking the mass of the fact of the contraction of the first questions put to me by Mr. Chase in my first interview with him, was whether I thought a very injurious effect would be produced to the prestige of the Federal Government in Europe if the Northern States let the South go.

One of the first questions put to me by Mr. Chase may be finding out his mistake just now. When I left England the prevalent opinion, as far as I could judge, was, that a family quarrel, in which the South was in the wrong, had

its strength to chastise rebellious children. But now we see the house is divided against itself, and that the family are determined to set up two separate estab-lishments.

districts.

Chicago.—I could not satisfy myself whether there was, as I have been told, a peculiar state of feeling in Chicago, which induced many people to support the Government of Mr. L'neofle because they betieved it necessary for their own interests to obtain decided advantages over the South in the field, whilst they were opposed foils viribus to the genius of emancipation and to the views of the black republicans. But the genius and eloquence of the little gunt have left their impress on the facile mould of democratic thought, and he who argued with such acutaness and ability lat March in Washington, in his own study, against the possibility, or at least the constitutional legality, of using the hational forces, and the malition and volunteers of the Northern States, to subjugate the Southern people, carried away by the great bore which rushed through the placid North when Sumter fell, or perceiving his inability to resist its force, sprang to the created the wave, and earried to excess the violence of the Union reaction.

Whilst I was in the South I had some his parts in

wave, and essited to excess the violence of the Union reaction.

Whilst I was in the South I had seen his name in Northern papers with tensation headings and descriptions of his magnificent crusade for the Union in the west. I had heard his name reviled by those who had ence been his warm political allies, and his untimely death did not seen to satisfy their harred. His old foes in the North admired and applauded the suddon apostory of their eloquent opponent, and were loud in lamentations over his loss. Imagine, then, how I felt when visiting his grave at Chicagol seeing his bust in many houses, or his portrait in all the shop windows, I was told that the enormously wealthy community of which he was the idol were permitting his widow to live in a state not far removed from penury.

He native of the British isles, of the na ural ignorance of his own imperfections, which should characteric him, desires to be subjected to a series of many shower-bashs, douches, and shunding the control of the will be told that the English people are feel by the beneficence of the United States, and that all the trade and commerce of England are simply directed to the one and of obtaining gold enough to pay the western States for the breadtuils exported for our population. We know which they are striking a grant be people of the east think they are striking a grant be people of the east think they are striking a great be want their enemy by the Morrill ta-riff, and I was told by a patriot in Morth Carolina, "Why, creation if you let the Yankees shut up our ports, the whole of your darned ship will go to rot. Where will you get your navil stores from Why, I guess in the whole of your caustry for Queen Viteriar to pain the runery door with."

Nearly one-half of the various companies enrolled in this district are Germans, or are the descendant of German parents, and speek only the linguage of the old country two thirties of the reminder are Irish, immediate the control of t

firts of his father's home." Can impicty and folly, and bed taste, go further?
July 3rd.—Up early, breakfasted at five s.m., and left my hospitable host's roof, on my way to Washington. The ferry-boat, which is a long, way off, astrus for the train at seven o'clock; and so bad are the roads, I nearly missed it. On hurrying to secure my place in the train, I said to one of the railway officers, "If you see a coloured men in a cloth cap and dark cont with metal buttons, will you be good though, sir, to tell him I'm in this carriage." "Why so, sir;" "He is my servant." "Servant," he repeated; "your servant, I think you may as well let him find you." And so he walked away, delighted with his cleverness, his civility, and his rebuke of an arisiocerat.

with his cleverness, his civility, and his rebuke of an aristocrat.
Nearly four months since I went by this road to Washington. The change which has since occurred is beyond belief. Men were then speaking of place under Government, of compromises between North and South, and of peace; now they only talk of war and battle. Ever since I came out of the South, and could see the newspapers, I have been strack by the casiness of the American people, by their excessive credulity. Whether they wish it or not, they are certainly deceived. Not a day has passed without the announcement that the Eederal troops were moving, and that "a great battle was expected" by somebody unknown, at some place or other.

nouncement that the Eederal troops were moving, and that "a great battle was expected" by somebody unknown, at some place or other.

I could not help observing the arrogant time with which writers of stupendous ignorance on mi itiry matters write of the operations which they think the generals should undertake. They demand that an aimy, which has neither adequate transport, artillery, nor envalry, shall be pushed forward to Richmond to crush out Socession, and at the same time their columns teem with accounts from the army, which provided. A general outery has been raised against the war department and the contractors, and it is openly stated that Mr. Cameron, the Secretary, has not clean hands. One journal denounces the swindling and plunder" which prevail under his eyes. A minister who is disposed to be corrupt can be so with facility under the system of the United Stares, I ceause he has absolute control over the contracts, which are sign to an enormous magnitude, as the war preparations assume more formidable dimensions. The greeter part of the military stores of the State are in the South—arms, ordinance, clothing, ammunition, ships, machinery, and all kinds of materief must be prepared in a hurry.

The condition in which the States present themselvs, pericularly at ea, is a curious commentary on the flexive and warlike tone of their statesine in

much ingenuity in expressing their animosity to the stars and stripes—dres.ing the children, and even dolls in the Confederate colours, and wearing the same in ribbors and howe. The negro population alone seemed just the same as before.

The relations of the United States Government with Great Britain have probably been considerably affected by Mr. Seward's failure in his prophecies. As the Scuttern Confederacy developes its power, the Foreign Secretary assumes higher ground, and becomes mre a vacting and defant. In these hot summer days, Lord Lyons and the members of the Legation dineerly, and enjoy the cool of the evening in the girden: so after a while I took my leave, and proceeded to Gautier's. On my way I met Mr. Sumner, who esked me for Southern news very anxiously, and in the course of anytration with him I was contirmed in my impressions that the feeling between the two countries was not as friendly as could be desired. Lord Lyons had better means of knowing what is going on in the South, by communications from the British Consuls; but even he teemed unaware of facts which had occurred whilst I was there, and Mr. Sumner apprard to be as ignorant of the whole condition of things below Mason and Dixon's line as he was of the politics of Timbuetoo.

The impertance of mnintsining a friendly feeling with England appeared to me very strongly impressed on the Stantor's mind. Mr. Seward has been fretful, initiable, and acrimenious; and it is not too much to suppose Mr. Sumner has been useful in allaying irration. A certain deepatch was issued lest June, which smount d to little less than a declaration of war agains: Great Britain. Most fortunately the President was induced to exercise his power. The desparch was modified, though not without opposition, and was forwarded to the English Minister with its teeth drawn. Lord Lyons, who is one of the snavest and quietrat of diplomatites, has found it difficult, I fear, it maintains personal relations with Mr. Seward at times. Two deepstches have been prepared for Lo

ment on the face of the earth, and the unfortunate and desperate men who have commenced this struggle will have to yield or experience the punishment due to their crimes."

"But, Mr. Seward, has not this great exhibition of stiength been attended by some circumstances calculated to inspire apprehension that liberty in the free States may be impaired; for instance, I hear that I must procure a passport in order to travel through the States and gointo the camps in front of Washington."

"Yes, sir; you must send your passport here from Lerd Lyons, with his signature. It will be no good till I have signed it, and then it must be sent to General Scott, as Commander, in-Chief of the United States sarmy, who will subscribe it, after which it will be available for all legitimate purposes. You are not in any well in a commander, in chief of the United States surveillance of the police in despotic countries in Europe; he has only to submit to a certain formality, and he is all right; in fact, it is said by some people, that the protection afforded by a passport is worth all the trouble connected with having it in order."

[Mr. Seward seemed to think it was quite likely. There were corresponding measures taken in the Southern States by the rebels, and it was necessary to have some control over traitors and disloyal persons, "In this contest," said he, "the Government will not shrink from using all the means which they consider necessary to restore the Union." It was not my place to remark that such doctrines were exactly identical with all that despotic Governments in Europe have advanced as the ground of action in cases of revolt, or with a view to the maintenance of their strong Government shall be fully vindicated. We are dealing with an insurrection within our own country, of our own people, and the Government of Great Britain have thought at the recognite that insurrection before we were sole to bring the strength of the Federal Government shall be fully vindicated. We are dealing with an insurrection within our own

in a few hours, and, in conjunction with the Southern armies, have repeated the occupation and destruction of the capital.

The earny of the 12th New York presonted a very precity and animated scene. The men illocarded from the control of the control

BUTLER AT FORT MONROE.—Presently General Butler came out of his quarters, and walked down the lines, followed by a few officers. He is a stout, middle-sged men, strongly built, with coarse limbs, his features Indicative of great shrewdness and craft, his forehead high, the elevation being in some degree due perhaps to the want of hair; with a strong obliquity of vision, which may perhaps have been caused by an injury, as the eyelid hangs with a peculiar droop over the organ.

The General, whose manaer is quick, decided, and sbrupt, but not at all rude or unpleasant, at once acceded to the wishes of the Sanitary Commissioners, and expressed his desire to make my stay at the fort as agreeable and useful as he could. "You can first visit the hospitals in company with those gentlemen, and then come over with me to our camp, where I will show you everything that is to be seen. I have ordered a steamer to be in readiness to take you to Newport News." He speaks rapidly, and either affects or possesses great decision.

SUPPLY OF COTTON FOR 1863.

SUPPLY OF COITON FOR 1883.

(From the Economist, December 6.)

In a paper which we published about three weeks since, on "The Resources of the Cotton Trade for the Next Year," we gave our reasons for believing that Great Britain would most probably receive and retain cotton enough in 1863 to afford to the operatives nearly four days' work a week if equally distributed. So me parties are inclined to think our estimate too favourable; and it is especially impugned by a letter from Zurich, which we publish underneath, along with one from Liverpool. Our readers must, as far as they can, judge for themselves. We can only say that our calculation was formed upon the lest information held by parties most immediately concerned. Two points, however, we failed to advert to, which might have to some extent modified our conclusions. One of these our correspondent mentions. There is no doubt that the average weight of the bales imported from Egypt, Brazil, and India, is less than that of American thales, and that 1,800,000 of the former, will by no means equal 1,800,000 of the former, will by no means equal 1,800,000 of the former, will by no means equal 1,800,000 of the former, will by no means equal 1,800,000 of the former, will by no means equal 1,800,000 of the former, will by no means equal 1,800,000 of the latter in the net amount of cotton they will yeld for manufacturing. The Indian cotton, to, being sherter and ditter than the American, loses more waste in the various processes it indergoes, and yields, therefore, less year and cloth. All this is true, and a considerable per centage must be allowed on these accounts.

But, on the other hand, it must be remembered, first, that this cotton, being much more expensive, an formerly, will be used more economically and yoo ked up more cle ely—made to go further in

and the first the state of the

effect;—secondly, that certain imperfect substitutes, especially waste flax, are being employed
along with the regular staple, and displace a perceptille, though not perhaps any large, portion of it
—thirdly, that the cotton which, in ordinary and
chesp years, was extensively used to mix with woollen
and flax goods, is, now that it has become more cos ly,
not wanted for that purpose, and is, therefore, available
for its legitimate objects;—and fourthly, that Indian
cotton, requiring more manipulation than the superior
American fibre, employs more hands, or employs an
equal number for a longer time. It needs more
cleansing and more carding, and it must be spun (and
often woven) on machinery going at a slower speed.
How far all these considerations may in the aggregate
counterbalance those on the other side it is not easy
to do more than conjecture.

then far all there considerations may in the aggregate counterbalance those on the other side it is not easy to do more than conjecture.

To the Editor of the Economist.

Sir,—Allow me to say that your "Resources of the Cotton Trade for the Next Year," in the Economist of 16th instant, are not likely to be borne out by facts.

1. You underest mate "full consumption." The consumption in 1861 was not 42,000 bales per week, but 45,464 bales per week a certain; to George Holt and Co.'s statement, which is admitted to be the best authority. But 1861 was not a year of full consumption, owing to considerable reduction having stready taken place during the last months. In 1860 the deliverits for home c neumption were over 50,000 bales per week: making allowance for extra stock in spin.ers' hands, the real consumption, according to Holt, amounted to 48,622 bales per week. For the sake of round numbers, we will say that full consumption in the kingdom requires 48,000 bales a week.

2. You underrate the consumption of the Continent. The average of the two years 1860 and 1861 has been 1,746,000 bales—say 33,677 per week—which I will prove to you if you wish it.

3. You forgot that the average weight of Indiccotton 180 lbs. per bale, while the average weight of bales consumed in Great Britain in 1861 was 426 lbs., and in 1860 429 lbs.

4. You begin your statement with the supposed stock in ports on 31st December next, which is a guess, while it would be better to take the stock on 31st October 1sst, which is a fact.

The amount, then, will stand thus for England and the Continent:—Stock in British ports, October 31st, 1862, 365,600; ditto in continental ports, 50,000—total, 415,000, of which the average weight at the outside is 380 lbs.: these 415,600 bales are therefore equal to 370,000 bales of 426 lbs., supply so the continent and the Continent is 3,577—total per week, Full consumption of Great Britain is at least 48,000 bales of 426 lbs., including what goes to Msreilles and Trieste; Brazil, your estimate of 186, is, st

Zurich, November 18, 1862. OTT-TRUMPLER.

To the Editor of the Economist.

Sit,—In your article on the "Supply of Cotton for Next Year," in your paper of the 15th instant, you estimate that we may have a stock of 119,000 bales on the 31st December, 1863, allowing for a weekly consumption and export of 40,000 bales. Now, at this rate, such a stock would be under a three weeks' supply, which I think you will agree with me is an impossible result. Assuming, therefore, that your estimate of supply is correct, it seems to show most unmistakably that the consumption must be under the figure at which you have placed it.

Yours, very respectfully,

Liverpool, November 17, 1862. A Merchant.

PICKINGS FROM PUNCH. PICKINGS FROM PUNCH.

Moderate Charges.—Mr. Punch, who, after his labours in the sphere of absurdity, seeks recreation in serious reading, was much diverted with the Bishop of London's Charge. For tolerance, good sense, charty, and freedom from can', it is quite a curio ity of its kind. Ar. Punch never before read any Episcopal Charge, not consisting of mere platitudes, so moderate. Indeed, Bishop Tait's Charge is as moderate as the charge of 3d., or 4d. stamped, which is the charge of this celebrated periodical, and is all that Mr. Punch will ask for his magnificent for theoming Almanack.

Infalliality of the Female Six.—The ladies

INFALIBILITY OF THE FEMALE SEX.—The ladies have a belief that Parisian corsets wear much longer than any other ones, and the dear creatures are right, at they shave as of or we beg leave to point to the eccupation of Rome by Louis Napplem's army as an incontestable proof of how exceedingly lasting French Stave are.

incontestable proof of how exceedingly lasting French Stays are.

Two Great Hits of the Season.—(In one family.)

The Honorable Mrs. Norton (authoress) brings out the Lady of La Garaya. The Honorable Mr. Norton (beak) brings up the Gentleman of La Garatte.

Garotte. LIBERALITY,—We take the following

LEGAL LIBERALITY.—We take the followin" advertisement from the Law Times:—"Law Wanted, a clerk who has a fair knowledge stracting, drawing deeds, and a fair acco Salsry, £1 per week. Office hours, nine to two to six. Address A.Z.," &c. The 1 be a "liberal" profession, but there are ceptions to its rule of liberality, and exceptions is the offer which we quote, week fer working eight hours a day! the rate of fivepence for an hour; as handsome salary the clerk must have some chave the knowledge how to use them in accountant; and know how to draw a deed, and we presume that he will be required to come to office with a tolerably decent-looking coat upon his back. How he will support himself (and probably a family) upon his pound a week, is more than we at present feel competent to guess: but it would not much surprise us to hear that an accountant who was so badly paid tried to keep himself from starving by cooking his accounts. Low wages are a terrible temptation to dishonesty, and an accountout who presesses a knowledge of "abstracting" would be likely, if half-feel, to turn his thoughts some day to the abstraction of the cash box, and, besides the other deeds with which he was entrusted, he might execute the deed of drawing a forged cheque.

The Rope-Dancer,—Elihn Burnitt, the "learned blackernith," says:—It is in the humbler classes of

deeds with which he was ontrusted, he might execute the deed of drawing a forged cheque.

The Horz-Danebra.—Elihn Burnit, the "learned blackemith," says:—It is in the humbler classes of society that the most beautiful sparks of virtue often ahioe. A fire broke out in a house at Alengon, the flames of which made rapid progress, and produced dreadful ravages. As entire family was saved by an unknown man, who had scaled the walls with a wonderful agility, treading with dexterity the burning beams, and who from an abyse of fire extricated victim after victim, in the midst of acclamations from the spectators. This man was Joseph Plege, who exercised the humble profession of a rope-dancer, and it was the agility and dexterity developed by his occupation that enabled him to save a whole family, by venturing on narrow and moving surfaces to snatch them from the flames. The company to which worthy Plege belonged were preparing to quit Alengon, but their departure was delayed to give him a benefit. The theatre was crowded in every part; and thunders of applause greetud the courageous rope-dancer, who, covered with burns and bruises, endeavoured to merit the enthusiasm by which he was overwhelmed. When the receipts, which were considerable, were handed to him, Plege presented the whole amount to the family he had saved. "These poor people," said he, "ere ruined; what good shall I have done to have saved them from the flames, if I leave them to the horrors of stavation!" The authorities gave a medal of honour to the brave man who had displayed so much humanity, devotion, and virtue.

Pench refered to give heart of Derby headed the list

Punch to Prince Ruter, -" At the Manchester Distress Meeting the Earl of Derby headed the list with £5,000."—Times.

Well done, Lord Derby: Foremost in the ranks Opposed to Famine; backing the Petition Of sorrow; tendering kindness Votes of Thanks, Well Derby, dost thou lead that Opposition.

Thou art no shedder of unhelpful tears, the violate scorn'et such sentimental slops,

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 19.
(18.1), 560 tons, Capitala Creer, from Chirenon and Passengers—Mrs. and Miss Pringle, Miss. Lamb. Keele, Loekhart, Shannon, Sylos, and 14.
C. and R. R. Company, agents.
(180 tons, Capitali Hays, from Hoklanga 8th in-apent. ptain, agent. , Russian corrette, 18 guns, Captain K. Skryploff, from o 15th instant.

DEPARTURES.—March 19.
E. K. Bateson, for South Sea Islanda,
Williams (s.), for Wide Bay.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES —Magen 19.
Perseverance for Bri-bane; Claud H unition (a.), for Auckland;
Southern Belle, Whinfell, for Shanghal; Wreusel Castle, for Galbe;
Ægidia and Pauline, for Bataria, vir Nowessite; Charles, for
Petropaulovski; Callender, for Melbourne; Jeante Dovo, Italelutha (a.), for Rockhampton.

CLEARANCES.—MARCH 19.

der, sebooner, 188 tens, Captain Magee, for Melbourne, Dove, sebooner, 108 tens, Captain Drewell, for Rock.
Passengers—Mr. M'Oregor and 1 in the steerage.

M. (a), Captain Coote, for Maryborough. Passengers—

Rer, Mr. A. Ramuhar, Mr. W. B. Reid, Mr. Tooth, Misties Borce, and 4 in the steerage.

COASTERS INWARDS.—March 19.

Fetrel, Freak, Lavinia, Zone, Lurline, from Newcastie, with 565 tons coal; Guiding Star, from Morpoth, with 56 tons coal; Margaret, Mindeay Facket, Mary, Morning Star, from Macleay River, with 5980 business maize, 19 hidse, 10 bags potators; Villago Maid, Maid of the Lake, 5 hidse, 10 bags potators; Villago Maid, Maid of the Lake, Form Lake Macquarie, with 100,000 shingles, 12 bags mace, 145 bales hay; 4 kogs tobacco, 3 coops poultry, 2 pags, 24 mags malze, 10 bales mod, 2 cases eggs, 5 calves, 3 horses, and simifice.

Carcino, from Hokiangs: 220 loads equare logs and spars, A. S. Webster.

EXPORTS.—Manch 19.

Joanle Dove, for Rockhampton: 23 cases whisky, 6 quarter-casks 10 cases wine, 20 cases brandy, M. Barr and Co.; 1 hogs-head all of cases wine, 20 cases brandy, M. Barr and Co.; 1 hogs-head all of cases wine, 20 cases brandy, 22 cases genova, 1 hogs-head and Co. 3 cases gln, 2 quarter-casks whizely, 5 chests tea, Towns and Co.; 6 cases gln, 2 hogs-heads all of cases wine, 10 casks wine, 10 casks, 10 casks wine, 10 casks, 10 casks,

, H. Griffiths. Herder, for Melbourne: 85 logs cedar, 3000 spokes, 3000 ds, W. Wright.

STIPS' MAILS.
MAILS will close at the General Post Office, as follows:-FOR BELANDIAN.—By the Whinfell, and Southern Belle, this day, at noon, if not underway.

FOR ROCKHAMPTON.—By the Balciutha (s.), this day, at 4:30 p.m. Fon London.—By the Sea Breeze, and Damascus, this day, at 6 p.m. For Orano.—By the Planet, and Alice Cameron, this day, at

6 p.m. Grapton.—By the Agnes Irving (s.), on Saturday, at 450 p.m. FOR AUGELAND.—By the Claud Hamilton (s.), on arrival of English Mati.

English Meil.

MAILS BY THE NORTHAM.

General Post Office, 18th March, 1853.

The mails by the Peninsular and Oriental Steam NavigationCompany's steamer NorthIAM will be usade up at this office
on SATURDAY, the 21st, at 6 p.m., for all letters not
addressed to the United Kingdom, and at 8 pm. for all letters as
addressed. Newspapers must be posted one hear before the
letters; 6. at 5 and 7 pm., respectively.

The following mails will be despatched:—To the United Kingdom, via Marseillee and via Southampton. To France and other
Cominental States (in a closed mail to France). To the Northern
countries of Europe, via (when marked) Trieste. To Melbourne,
Tasmanio, Adelaide, Western Australia, Mauritius, Sucz. Alexnadria, Maita, Aden, Madras, Calcutta, Bombay, Cerlon, Ilatavia,
Singapore, Manilis, China, the Cape of Good Hope, and St.
Helena.

singapore, simility, the cape of coold large, and St. Helena.

Registered letters will not be received after 3.30 p.m. on the last instant. All letters and newspapers not otherwise marked will be forwarded by this opportunity. Letters marked will be forwarded by this opportunity. Letters marked will be forwarded by this opportunity between the continuous of the continuo

-All letters and newspapers posted in the iron letter re-must be so posted before 3 p.m. 21st instant. W. H. CHRISTIE, Postmaster-General.

re is no report by the Caroline from Hokianga,

There is no report by the Caronine from Hoxinga.

The Agnes Irving (s) left Graften at 5:30 a.m. on the 18th, and rossed the bar same day at 11 o'clook, arriving here at 3:30 µ m. 99th instant. She had light variable winds and the weather the rhole of the passage. The Grafton (s), from Brisbane, arrived a the river on the 17th at 0:30 p.m. The Esgle was working up the river, and schooners Elizabeth and Persoverance lying baround. The earge of the Agnes Irving consists of 1320 bags nalve, 2 coops poultry, 6 boxes egg., 4 horses.

bound. The earge of the Ames Irving consists of \$120 bage make, 2 coops poultry, 6 boxes eggs, 4 hores.

The Imperial Russian correcte, Ropatyr, carrying the flag of Rear-Admiral A. Popolf, errived in harbour leaf high from Melbourne. This splendid ship is a seriew steamer, built at Cronstadt in 1861, and is of the following dimensions: -229 feet in 18th, 29 feet beam, and measures 2000 tons. Her engines, "measured by a celebrated St. Potersburgh firm, are of 300-power combinal, but capable of working up to 18th and 18t was telescopic funnel, spealing tubes from the sizem bridge to the engine-room and the deck, improved compasses, and double steering apparatus, are to be noticed, and, in fact, all that would be looked for in a fine new vessed of her class. There are no marines on board, as in the Russian may this branch of the service is dispensed with, and the scannen have to marines on board, as in the Russian may this branch of the service is dispensed with, and the scannen have to the service is dispensed with, and the scannen have to the service of the service is dispensed with, and the scannen have to feel in height. The officers are accomposated all, and the men forward. The district of spartments is in the stero, and the captain's cabit, and the officers' warnivoom, are all handsomely and comfortably fitted up. Of books and paintings, there seems an abundant supply: and the presence of a piano and other musical instruments, shows that the officers are accustomed to pass away their time pleasarily. A band is organized sho among the crew, and visitors, while inspecting the vesset, will have the additional pleasure of distening to their seasons of the standard of the control of the season of distening to their seasons are accustomed to pass away their time pleasarily. A band is organized sho among the crew, and visitors, while inspecting the vesset, will have the additional pleasure of distening to their seasons of the standard of the commission being done by steem. A bakery is attached, and cannected with this is a distilling appraratus, which provides an abundant supply of fresh water for the men. The minor arrangements connected with the accommedation of the men are of the ordinary kind. Upon being put into commission, she was lamacdiately ordered to the China and South, Pacific station, Rear-Aleila, and bears the flag of the admiral of the station, Rear-Aleila, and bears the flag of the admiral of the station, and the formation of the intense of the standard of the station, and the standard of the standard of the stan

[BT ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.]
MELBOURNE. March 18.—Flying Gloud, from Port Frederick, harch 19.—Kecra (s.), for Port Albert.

WINDS AND WEATHER.
MARCH 19, 9 A.M.
alm. Cloudy. Bar. 29 80. Ther. 69: m. Cloudy.
Fine.
Fine.
W. Fine.
Bar. 260-26. Then 73-1:
Im. Fine.
Rar. 299-18. Tamworth Calm. Fine.
Murrurundi W. Fine.
Murrurundi W. Fine, and clear. Bar. 299:18. Ther. 72*
South Head. S.W. Fine, and clear.
Sydney W. Fine. Bar. 293:16. Ther. 71-2
Wollongon: W. light, Fine.
Kiama S.E. Fine.
Goulburn Calm. Fine. Bar. 276:00. Ther. 63*
Braidwood R.W. Fine.
Braidwood R.W. Fine.
Braidwood R.W. Fine.
Fine. Bar. 27:804. Ther. 63*
Mudgee Calm. Fine.
Y. W. Grant Fine.
W. W. Wery fine.
Goudaget N.E. Fine.
Goudaget N.E. Fine.
Goudaget N.E. Fine.
Gundaget N.E. Fine.
Gundaget N.E. Fine.
Gundaget N.E. Fine.
Daniliquin N.W. Fine. Bar. 29:510. Ther. 60*
Albury W. B. Fine, and cool. Bar. 29:510. Ther. 60*
Guenneilff W. b. B. Fresh. Bar. 29:54. Ther. 63*
Cape Behank W. fresh breeze. Cloudy. Bar. 29:55. Ther. 63*
Cape Behank W. by N., strong. Thick, atormy. Bar. 29:00.
Ther. 64*

The Warck of the Orders's -Discovery of Moar Robus -The Southern Cross, of 4th instant, says: -We have been favoured with an extract from a private letter, duted Pake Tapu Mannian South Head, February 27th, which gives us further Mannian to the Control of the C

NEWCASTLE. March 18.—David and Jersie, schooner, 142 tons, Pie, from Otago, N.Z. March 19.—Ewald, sobconer, Johnston, for Melbourne 215 tons coal.

March 3.—Gem, from Brisanc; Black Dlambad, from Sydney, A large number of vessels are still bar-bound, owing to the wind being too much to the custward, not for want of water.

BRISBANE. March 10.—Clarendon, from Melbourne, starch 12.—Grafton (w.), from Grafton. March 12,-Highlander, for Richmond River.

CLARENCE RIVER. March 14.—Eagle, from Sydney.

CUSTOMS IMPORT ENTRIES.—MARGE 19. 85 bales wool, 15 tons chrome ore, 3 casks tallow, Güchris 85 bales wool, 13 tons chrome ore, 8 casks tallow, Glichri Watt, and Co. 20 cares canary seed, 11 cases tonic water, Captain Thornton, 3 bales wool, Alderson and Sons.

5 bales wood, Addreson and Sons.

1 quarter-scale syring, Brown and Co.

1 bottle quickeilver, J. Keep,
2 cases books, J. T. Hobbs.

80 boxer apples, W. R. Hill.

5 bales wood, H. H. Besubamp.

18 hides, I cask tallow, J. and W. Byrnes.

18 hides, I cask tallow, J. and W. Byrnes.

25 water-casks, Leverier, Cureler, and Co.

25 water-casks, Leverier, Cureler, and Co.

25 bales wood, T. Hok.

1 bales good, T. Hok.

1 case apples, G. A. Liprá and Co.

4 cases apples, G. A. Liprá and Co.

2 cases painkiller, Elliott, Brothers, 10 chests ten, Griffiths, Fauning, and Co.

SYDNEY OBSERVATORY, Latitude, 38-51.41. Longitude, 10h. 41s. 41s. The time ball is dropped accurately at one o'clock Sydney mean time, or 14t. 55m. 14s. Oreenwich mean time, METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 9 A.M.

Stations.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Dry bulb.	Wet bulb.	Max, shade,	Min shade.	Rain gauge.	Direction of wind.	Porce of wind.	Extent of clone
Brisbane Armidale Newenstle Bathurst Goulburn Alt ury Deniliquin.	29 918 27-804 27-900 29-540	68 68 68	64-2 74- 62- 64- 63-	62·3 69· 59· 56· 50· 53·	80. 84. 77. 75. 71.	65 43 41 55	9.0	s.W. N.W. N.W. N.E.	131313	9312384

		I TIME.	1 11	INDS.	1	HEMARKS.	-
M	arch 19,	8 30 s.m. Noon. 5 p.m.	v	Vest. Vest. V.E.	Ligh	t, and hery. t, and clear. crate, and cle	nt.
	м	MORANDA	DLA		HLICAT	non.	
	- 18	MORANDA 63.		AUR.	NEICAT	BIOR WATE	in.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. Attention to the following rules will save the writers of cor-verspondence a good deal of trouble: We cannot under-take to return rejected communications. No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. Whatever is in-tended for insertion in this journal must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a quarantee of good faith.

The Sydney Morning Merald.

FRIDAY, MARCH 20, 1863.

Our readers have now before them the oninions of two lawyers of learning and eminence. They are both, to our knowledge, thoroughly convinced that men who fire upon an escort in charge of public property deserve the extreme penalty of the law. In this opinion we give them our fullest concurrence. The only ques-tion, then, between them is whether the conviction of Bow and FORDYCE ought to be sustained? Whether the kind of evidence given s such as will justify the Executive in leaving the law to take its course? We certainly feel some repugnance to enter upon this discussion, both from the habit which we have thought it our duty to cherish of bowing to the opinions of the Supreme Court when once they are pronounced, and also partly lest it might result from this discussion that any man new engaged in crime should imagine that the chapter of chances will rescue him from the punishment due to his offences. There are, however, higher and more permanent interests than those which involve the fate of any criminal. There myy be revolutionary times the established principles are set aside in obedience to a higher law-that of self-preservation -when to save itself the public will consign the sword of justice into hands firm and resolute, but not always, cautious and discriminating. In ordinary times, however, the pre-cervation of all the land-marks of criminal jurisdiction is a sacred duty incumbent upon every man, and especially incumbent upon every man, and especially is it the duty of the Press. We cannot think that the mischief of permitting the escape of men of whose guilt we may entertain no moral doubt is to be compared with the oblivion of those principles of jurisprudence which have been deliberately established by the Judges of England. We suppose it will be hardly disputed where the question relates to the degree of severity in punishment, that it is quite fair to urge the circumstances of the country as dictating a peculiar policy, and to retain laws which are repealed at home. But this difference of circumstances cannot affect the laws of evidence. It cannot be right to relax the rules of evidence in order to compass a conviction, because it is as desirable here as in any other part of her Majesty's dominions, that the innocent should not be condemned, and that the guilty only should be punished upon such proofs as are required by the practice of British

We may remark that in this case the question is not as to the law itself, but as to the practice of the Courts. There is no difference of opinion n reference to the law. It is admitted on all hands that the validity of evidence, if not tainted by legal incompetence, is entirely a question for the jury. It can hardly be denied in opposition to the cases we have

Courts has modified the law. It may be a fair question, however, whether the case of Bow and Fornyce is affected by that modification?

Starting then from this point, that legally the

vidence of an accomplice is sufficient of itself

to convict a prisoner, and that there is in law no difference whatever between an accomplice and any other witness; admitting that his evidence may be taken alone—still we have a may be taken slone—still we have a right to inquire what the English Courts say when this law comes to be applied. It is perfectly clear from the judgments plied. It is perfectly clear from the judgments which have been already cited that the evidence of an accomplice has been received with increasing caution for a number of years. amples where the evidence of an accomplica was held to be sufficient; but the dates carry
us back to the last century, or to the beginning of the present. The Court, in one case tried in 1784, held that it was dangerous to convict on unsupported testimony, but in 1788 four perwere convicted on such testimony, though it, is admitted that there might have been in trinsic corroboration. Lord ELLENBOROUGH'S opinion is given in a case tried in 1809. are perfectly well aware that cases of hundreds of years standing remain as authorities; but in ameliorations of jurisprudence giving increased protection to the accused a vast change has occurred even during this century, and we should prefer authorities of more recent date if they are found to inculcate a different practice. It is clear that this change has taken place, for we are told by the Judges that an accomplice did not require confirmation as to the person he charged if he was confirmed in the particulars of his story, while in another case it is laid down by Troxrson B., that "Confirmation need not be of circumstances which go to prove that the accomplice speaks truth with respect to all the prisoners when several are tried, and with respect to the share they have each taken in the transaction for, if the jury are satisfied that he speaktruth in those parts in which they see unim-peachable evidence brought to confirm him, that is a ground for them to be brought to believe that he speaks also truly with regard to the other prisoners, as to whom there may be no confirma-tion." It is difficult to deny that this is rational enough—namely, that if we are to hang one man upon the evidence of a witness whom, without that witness, we should not be able to convict, we repose in him a degree of confidence which may give authority to his testimony even where there is no corroboration An obvious change took place when Lord Chief Justice DENMAN said in the presence of PARK and Alderson : " I consider (and I believe my learned brothers agree with me) that it is alto gether for the jury, and they may if they please act upon the evidence of the accomplice withou any confirmation of his s'a'ement. But one would not, of course, be inclined to give any great degree of credit to a person so situated. From this stage there was evidently another move, and it is asserted in Russell an Crimes, p. 962, "But it is now well established by the current of recent authorities that it is not sufficient to corroborate an accomplice as to the facts of the case generally, but that he must be correborated as to some material fact or facts which go to prove that the prisoner was connected with the crime charged. And where accomplice is corroborated us to some of them although the jury may give credit to him as those to whom the corroborate n applies, they ought to be directed to pay no attention to the evidence of the accomplice as to those against whom there is no corroboration." is confirmed by a great number of cases. It is now held that the evidence of an accomplice may be properly received with respect to a prisoner where there is confirmation; but it must be rejected where there is no such confirmation, although the party be included in the same indictment is, the jury may properly believe the accomplice when he speaks of a man whose guilt is corroborated by some circumstances, but that they may not believe it where there is no such corroboration. Lord Aninger said, in summing up a case, "You will say whether, with these confirmations, you believe the accomplice or not. If you think that his evidence is not sufficiently confirmed as to one of the prisoners, you will acquit that one: if you think he is confirmed as to neither you will acquit both; and if you think lie is confirmed as to both, you will find both

The question now arises what kind of con-Ine question now arises what arise to the firmation is necessary? On this point the late authorities are very explicit. Mr. Justice Parteson said—"The corroboration of an accomplice ought to be as to some fact or facts the truth or falschood of which goes to prove or disprove the offence charged against the prisoner." The Judges enter very fully into and show that it is not the general truth of the statement of an accomplice, however confirmed by other evidence, which will give credibility to his testimony with respect to prisoner, because being concerned in the act he can describe with perfect accuracy all its de tails, and has only at the close of his descrip tion to name any man as a participator. "No ARINGER, " without suspicion of the prisoner guilt. but the rules of law must be applied to all men alike. It is a practice which deserves all the reverence of law that Judges have uniformly told juries that they ought not to pay any respect to the testimony of an accomplice unless the accomplice is corroborated in some material circumstance. Now, in my opinion that corroboration ought to consist in some circumstance that affects the identity of the party accused." It is evident that the practice to which Lord Abinobe referred was recent, as it is proved by "Lawyer" that a different practice was vindi-cated rather than acted upon, up to an early date in the present century. There is indeed a date in the present century. There is indeed note on Smith and Davis' case as follows:-"They were tried for robbing George Hunter During the night the prosecutor was attacked by four ruffians, whose persons he was unable to identify; but during the scuffle he had torn a piece of the coat which one of them had on who on being discovered by this means turned King's evidence, and implicated the prisoners. But the Court, although it was admitted as an established rule of law that the uncorroborated testimony of an accomplice is legal evidence thought it too dangerous to suffer a conviction to take place on his unsupported testimony, and the prisoners were acquitted." It will be seen that the rejection of this evidence was upon the same general principle which, according to Lord ABINGER, deserves all the reverence of law.

In reference to the corroboration required by the present practice it will be more satisfactory to look at the cases given. In one case of sheep-stealing the finding in the house in which the prisoner resided, of a quantity of mutton corresponding in size with the sheep stolen, was held to be a confirmation. Of course property

on Crimes" observes:—

The utmost that can properly be deduced from them seems to be that, on the trial of a prismer, against whom an accomplice appears as a winess, there should be (for warranting a Judge in advising the jury to give credit to such a witness, and to warrant the jury in convicting) some confirmatory evidence, that is, some proof independent of the evidence of the accomplice, from which it may be reason thy inferred that the prisoner was concerned with the accomplice in the commission of the crime. And on the trial of several prisoners charged as being jointly enterned in a crime, there should be some union peachable independent evidence, from which the jury may reasonably be satisfied that the accomplice speaks truly as to all the prisoners, and that they were all conjointly concerned with him. But it would be going much too far to bind the discretion either of a Judge or jury by any fixed right rule as to the quantity or kind of confirmatory evidence which ought to he given. This, however, is settled that the confirmation required should not be a confirmation in rely of those pasts of the narrative which imply hat the accomplete alone, and which may be true without involving the prisoners in any share in the transaction; but such a corroboration by unimpeached evidence, as may satisfy the internal content to the prisoners in any share in the transaction; but such a corroboration by unimpeached evidence, as may satisfy the internal contents of the contents of the contents of the crime of the contents of the crime of the cr prisoners in any state in the transaction; but such a corroboration by unimpeached evidence, as maysarity the jury, that those persons whom he charges with a participation of the crims, were, in truth, as he represents, his confederates and associates in guilt.

"Whether the evidence brought forward to confirm the accomplish is a suffection of the crims." the accomplice is a satisfactory and sufficient confirmation, is a question which the jury are to determine."

There are three points then for consideration; first, was CHARTERS an accomplice? The Judge pronounced him to be such, and we suppose no doubt is entertained on that subject Then, was there produced at the trial any evidence of that nature described by the authority in confirmation of the accomplice? Mr. Jus tice Wise in trying the case stated that there was " not a tittle of evidence against FORD YOE. unless that of the policeman who saw him eight miles from the spot, and which it was very pro-perly intimated was no evidence at all. In the perly intimated was no evidence at all. case of Bow there was no confirmatory evidence except that he was present at a public-house or shanty four days before the robbery, when Garbinea came in and shook hands with him. But it is not alleged by the witness that they left in company, but on the contrary, in the previous trial It can hardly be said that meeting, under those circumstances, constituted such evidence of a share in the robbery as could be taken as confirmation. There is, however, a point upon which "Lawyer" lays stress, and which certainly is of considerable weight in establishing the moral conviction—that no alibi was proved. In a judgment of Mr. Justice MAULE, this absence of disproof is spoken of as corroboration; but we should like to know what circumstances were comprehended in that statement

The power to prove an alibi depends much It would be less easy to a man living at a great distance from the place of riel, or in a country containing few inhabitants, or where their occupations carried men from home for days together, or where the station in life of the accused might make it impossible that he should incur the expense of bringing down witnesses, even supposing they were to

be found or willing to come.

We do not make these remarks as onlirely destroying the objection that an alibi was not proved, but we should be sorry to establish it as a principle in the administration of justice, that a man does not disprove a crime, this fact is to be taken as an evidence of his guilt And this was a question for his counsel. We cannot think that this kind of inferential evidence, unless in some very peculiar cases, would be considered as corroboration. If a man is charged with stealing property found upon him it may be just that he should account for that property; and if he is not able to do so, that he should be considered as a thief; but it is a very different thing to require that an alibi should be established which may depend upon the memory of others, or upon the mode of life of the accused, or his power to compel the attendance of witnesses. In short, we cannot consider that there is any corroboration such as the practice of English Courts requires to establish the guilt of these prisoners. Is it the belief of any man that an accomplice is to be trusted upon his simple word to impute crime to others? Does not his confession of participation taint his evidence? Or, if he denies participation while the facts show that he was a share does it. not taint his evidence still more? Or if he swears ignorance where every man feels that he

knows that he is carning impunity, does it not still further shake his credibility? Upon all these considerations we think that to preserve to the whole people of this country guarantee that no man among them shall e his life upon the oath of an accomplice—it is better that a criminal whose guilt we do not question should escape the punishment really merited. It might be presumption on our part to give an opinion so decided were the legal authorities unanimous; but we have opinions in conflict given by persons who have great weight with us, and this opposition entitles us to form our own judgment of the preponder-

An esteemed correspondent, "W. H.," seems to doubt the propriety of discussing a verdict upon authority of which the Supreme Court has pronounced condemnation. concur that observations of this kind should be neither rashly nor insolently offered, but still there can be no question of the right of the Press to comment on proceedings involving interests of such high moment. should certainly never think of offering our opinion as an authority in competition with the Bench, but we may nevertheless propos our doubts, and offer such arguments as occur to us in their support. No one in this com munity entertains a more profound respect for the opinion of the CHIEF JUSTICE or a higher appreciation of his learning and integrity; but, where questions of life and liberty are concerned, we are set to keep watch and ward, and, without incurring a tremendous responsibility, we could not be silent under a strong convic-

THE first chapter in the dark history of the revived practice of bushranging in this colony has just been closed. The gallows, which sooner or later terminates the career of those who show no respect to the lives of other people, has already claimed its two first victims. while every one deplores the necessity for this and severity, none can profess to disapprove it, except those who on theory oppose capital punishment altogether. In fact, the terrors of the law, so far from being too vigorously dis-played, have been in abeyance too long. Impunity, or even the expectation of the possi-bility of impunity, is very demoralising in its influence on those who are only restained from crime by the influence of fear. The certainty that punishment will follow crime, and that it will follow promptly, operates powerfully to restrain those who, while not free from criminal endencies, yet shrink from exposure and suffering. If the highwayman, lying in wait for travellers, were to be made suddenly to feel that it was a perfect certainty that if he pulled a lostile trigger, he would be hung for it in a month, he would return the pistol to his belt.

already given, that the practice of the Eaglish Courts has modified the law. It may be a fair tion. Upon a review of the cases, "Russell the expectation of lucky escape from the tracking of the police, that embeldens men to begin and to persevere. Let us hope that the execution of ALEXANDER and CHARLES Ross will do something to break down this sentiment of confidence in their own good luck, which or continues in their own good luck, which seems to inspire so many depredators in entering upon, and continuing in their career of violence. Justice may be tardy, and now and then perhaps it may fail, but as a rule it claims its own, sooner or later. Let the bushrangers, and those who admire and think of emulating the deeds of bushrangers, read the account of the execution of these two men, and see there the doom that awaits those who follow in their footsteps. Let them ponder well the sure and ignominious result as thus displayed of a career Executions in this colony are happily private

Experience justifies this practice. A private execution is divested of all that false glare of publicity and quasi-popularity which attaches to an exhibition before a crowd. The unfortunate culprit is not so much tempted to think of the appearance he is making and of the remarks he is exciting. There is no inthe remarks he is exciting. There is no inducement to that foolish bravade, that dogged indifference to disgrace and death, and that affectation of nonchulance, which is considered by a certain class to be the proper attitude of a who wishes to have the posthumous reput tion of having died game. Too often, no doubt, men have mounted the scaffold, thinking far more of the verdict of the mob in whose presence they stood than of the judgment of the CREATOR before whom they were so swiftly to appear. At a private execution within appear. At a private execution within the dull walls of a gaol, and in the presence of only a few official es, there is little room for the false halo witnes of mock heroism. All the surroundings are gluomy, sombre, depressing. Crime and its groundious end are alone present to the imagination. The terrible reality, the bare tripped of all appendages, oppress and subdue the mird.

If it were possible for this scene, so sid, rolemn, and instructive, to be duly pictured in the imaginations of those in the community whom it most concerns rightly to understand its import, the effect surely would be to make the check pale and the heart falter at the thought of continuance in crime. This is the of bushranging and sitching up! Where is all the pleasure, where all the profit, where all the glory of a freebooting life? What has become of the glitter of popularity which, for a moment, surrounded the men who could for a moment, surrounded the men who could live without industry, and dodge the police, and enjoy the triumph of defying the Government, and keeping a neighbourhood in terror? This and keeping a neighbourhood in terror is what it comes to! To be branded with the felon's name, and to be swung off within the dutl cold walls of a gaol !

dull cold walls of a gaot :

It is thoughtlessness—crimical thoughtlessness—which is leading so many young men in the colony to think lightly of robbery. If they fail thus to think truly of the crime, at least let them learn to think truly of the consequences The end is the gallows. Let them see it in their day-dreams, and in their night-dreams, etanding black, ghastly, unforgiving.

It is by a gradation in crime that many bush-

rangers have finally taken to the road. They began by the apparently renial act of cattle-stealing. From taking unprotected property, the gradation was easy to taking property only slightly protected, and robbery once taken up as a profession leads necessarily to bolder and more hazardous exploits.

The opening of the Burrangong and Lachlan gold-fields, called out into fuller development the propensities of a criminal population native to the neighbourhood. Long before gold was thought of, either at Young or at Forbes, the Abtrorombie ranges were known as favourite haunts of cattle-stealers. The broken country, with its numerous gullies, afforded convenien haunts for men disposed to collect stolen pro perty. Those practised in these habits, necessarily became acquainted with one another, and with small settlers, who on various grounds may have found it convenient to connive at, if not to participate in, their dishonesty. Situated between Forbes and Burrangong, the broken country has afforded convenient shelter to those who wish to prey upon travellers to and from the gold-fields, and what was once merely the haunt of cattle-stealers became naturally refuge of bushrangers.
There are a good many cattle-stealers in the

colony who are not yet bushrangers, and who have no present intention of becoming such. Nor had some of our existing bushrangers any such intention a few years ago. But when men have once hardened the moral sense, and ceased to appreciate the turpitude of robbery, they pass easily from one crime to another.

TELEGRAPHIC DESPATCHES. [FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.] MELBOURNE.

Thursday evening THE Behar is not yet sighted. Strong S.E. gales have provailed along the south coast, and the weather is

The Escorts bring down only 16,193 ounces gold. The Electoral Bilt has passed the third reading in the Assembly. The clause permitting the police to vote was expunged.

Pale brandy, butter, candles, and salt have been enquired about, and some parcels have changed hands at full rates. The markets generally inactive.

ARRIVED.—Spec, from Hongkong. Salled.—Rangatira (s.), for Sydney.

ADELAIDE.

Thursday, 6 p.m. Sales of sitk-dressed flour have taken place at £10 10s. Wheat is in active demand at 4s. 2d. per

The telegram of English news for the Sydney Herald and Melbourne Argus was delivered in the telegraphic department on Tuesday evening, leaving ent time to transmit the same to Sydney and Melbourne before 3 p.m., but owing to some unexplained cause, resting with the telegraph officials, the

THE SYDNEY MONTHLY OVERLAND MAIL,-The Summary of Colonial News, for transmission to Eu-rope by the Northam, will be published in this journal to-morrow (Saturday) morning, the 21st instant. Advertisers are particularly requested t send in their favours early. The insertion of adver-tisements sent in after six o'clock this (Friday) evening cannot be guaranteed.
THE HERALD SUMMARY.—Orders for extra copies

should be lodged with the clerk at the counter th (Friday) evening. Our friends from the country are eminded that orders to post for England will be too

reminded that orders to post for negatian with Se to late after Saturday morning's mail.

Gould the Market Court Court.—Mr. Justice Wise started yesterday for Goulburn to preside at the Circuit Court there; the sittings of which will commence on Monday next. Mr. Butler will prosecute for the Crown. The calendar for the Goulburn assizes has already been published in the Herald.

Devices Court on East Sydney.—This Court

REVISION COURT FOR EAST SYDNEY.—This Court commenced this day at ten o'clock, and finished the lists, and adjourned till this morning (Friday), at half-past nine, when those persons who have sent in claims can come and prove them.

THE ENGLISH MAIL.-The Behar, with the English mail, cannot possibly arrive in Port Jackson before Sunday, and the letters will not be available to the public before Monday morning. It is obvious, thereore, that they cannot be replied to by the Northam if that vessel leaves on Sunday, as salvertised. Since the P. and O. Company obtained the present contract, the Sydney merchants have never missed the oppor-tunity of replying to their English letters, and it would be a pits to allow the privilege to be foregone would be a pity to allow the privilege to be foregone this month. It was announced yeared by that the Admiralty agent was willing to detain the Northam till two o'clock on Monday. This, hiwever, would give but a very limited opportunity for the perusal of advices. A far better plon would be for the Northam to sail to her date with the heavy mail, and to wait as the property of the perusal of the perusal of the perusal of a paraphagements and the perusal of the perusa Port Phillip Heads for a supplementary mail. Tae Rangatira is advertised to sail on Tu-sday atternom, at five o'clock. For a small bonus, the company is willing to start her at two, and to expedite her passage. Before sundown on Thursday she would, thereage. Before sundown on Thursday sha would, therefore, beable to put her mail on board the Northam at Port Phillip Heads. This would give the community a clear twenty-four hours to deal with their correspondence, and would not involve any considerable detention of the mail steamer.

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The annual New Southe Metrol Jesterday and include the motion Patramate

was placed of the busi The min confirmed. Mr. La secretaries,

The count Wales, in hyperot, feel backet, on it have been at The society on the groun countries and wales and the ground process of the society of the society's The plough ground set a sminated, and the varied was read to the varied society's The plough ground set a sminated, and the society's the plough ground set a sminated, and was read to the countries the society of the society that the society is the society of the society which the society wall to the society when the society wall to the society wall

The Tan

To balance be Cash credit ramate Saberiptio Receipts in Hetrance i Receipts in Disner the Sale of ero Balance—

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James D Good, 7 Harvey, David J Martyn., Perry, E D. Rici Romany, Seawall, William Tressur John L.c. Mr. C gut and The C cidered exhibit Mr. I were of to agric not the exhibit was, ho matches Mr. Topotrac is not and ag but tha time for matche matches with the control of the c

sidemble detection of the mail steamer.

Cononin's Isquest.—The City Coroner h-ld an inquest, at the Observer Tavern, Ge orge-street North, on the body of a man named Charles Lewis, sged sixty-six years. The deceased man resided near Luke Macquerie, and being very unwell, suffering from a upture, his nephew, who was capt in of a small schroner called the Maid of the Luke, de ermined to bring him to Sydney to get him into the Infirmary. On Tuesday last the schroner sailed for Sydney, and while crossing the har Lewis went down below, fell to the fle or, and died. Upon the arrival of the scho mer in Sydney the body was removed to the dead-hate, Circular Quay, where it was seen by Dr. Hun Ion. That gentlemen was of opinion, from the appearance of the body and history of the case, that strong apoplexy was the immediate cause of death. Verdiet, "Died suddenly from natural causes."

apoplexy was the immediate cause of death. Verdict, "Died suddenly from natural causes."

Death rhom Drowning.—A coloured man named Stephen Bulke, aged forty years, cook of the schooner Prempt, was drowned at the Grealar Quay, on Wednisday evening last, and an inquest on the budy was held at the Observer Tavern, George-street North. It appeared that the deceased, who joined the vised at Newcastle a few weeks since, intended tigo on shore at reven of clock on Wednesday evening, and in slipping down a tope at the stern of the vessel to get into a beat, he lost his hold, fell into the water, and was drowned. The alarm was given, and the captain jot some grappling irons, with which, after about three quarters of an hour, the body was found. The poor fellow's life was undoubtedly list through fear of two large dogs on board the ship Malabar. This ship was lying next the wharf, and the Prompt outside of her. It was stated in ovidence that this dogs were secutioned to attack persons as they were crossing the deck, and in order to avoid these dogs. Burke intended to go on shore in a beat. Verliet—"Ded for misufficial or of the persons so the steel of the following rider to their verdict: "We regret that the captain of ship Malabar oss not fasten up his dogs which are loose on deck when the rail are of the schooner Prompt had to pess, as the evidence shows that the y have atticked persons in affecte manner."

that they have attacked persons in a force manner."

The Phesentrentan Madazine.—The third manter of this new periodical was published on the latinstant. Its chief recommendation is that its editor is the Rev. Dr. Steel. This gentleman is newly arrived in the colony, and, happily, is ignorant of the spirit which has divided the Presbyterian community. The entire absence of unkind and ungentrous observations respecting other churches, is a certain warrant of success. Although devoted chiefly to Presbyterian intelligence and literature, the magazine will be read with interest and profit by Christians of all donominations. THE PROSPECTOR'S HANDBOOK. - Bearing the above

tions.

The Prospector's Handbook.—Bearing the above title, a neat little namplifict of 32 pp. 18ms. In a just been published in Melbourne by Mr. F. F. Bailhere, Collins-street East. Hitherio great difficulty has been felt in racognising even common mineralogy, on account of the technical nature of the language amployed, and because a know ledge of the use of the blow pipe was e-sential to the application of the tests presembed. The writer of this work—Mr. R. B. Snyth, F.G.S., London—tays in his prefatory note, "I accordingly set myself to task of simplifying the language of mineral-gists, and selecting only such tests as could be used by the miner or prospector on his journey through the bush, or in his tent on the gold-fields." In carrying out this plan, the author has been emicently successful. The tests appear to be simple, and of easy application. In addition to his cridinary outfit, Mr. Smyth recommends the prosposor to provide himself with five or six small test-tupes, a smell quantity of hirrie, muriatic (hydrochloric), and subhysic acids. ambil quantity of titric, muriatic (hydrochloric), and sulphuric acids, a few pieces of copper, a file, a good pocket knife, and a small hammer. The pannhiet, which contains, amongst other things, a catalogue of nectal minerals that may be sought for and found in Victoria, may be had of Mr. J. Sands, George street.

metal minerals that may be sought for and found in Victoria, may be had of Mr. J. Sands, Gerge-street.

The Christy's Minstrees: Change or Procardmen—Yesterday evening, the Christy's Minstrees whose performances have drawn together such crowded houses at the hall of the School of Arta, since their opening night—presented the increased attraction of an entirely new programme, with the exception, indeed, of the inimitably clever Burlesque Opera, which, by part culs r desire, was rep-rated to a celighted audience. The programme commenced with the Overture of Auber's Opera of Fra Disvolo, executed by the Minstrels with a degree of precision and artistic spirit, which was rapturously applauded. The opening chous of "When the corn is dry", was also admirably given, after which Mr. C. Stewart sang Lee's pleintiff bulled of "The Exile" with a very telling effect. The "Hat and Festher" of Mr. W. Norton was likewise a capital thing, and so too was "Toil the Bell," as sung by Mr. T. Rainforth. The thoroughly characteristic melody of "Old Virgieny am de place" (by Mr. J. Brown), was also hailed with signs of unmistakable satisfaction on the part of everybody present, and the well known, beautiful, and affecting song of "Let me kiss him for his mother" was exquisitely sung by Mr. Melyon. In the melange of the "Farm Yard's everal excellent imitations were successfully introduced and chiefed considerable merringent." The next eyeral excellent initations were successfully intro-duced, and elicited considerable merriment. The next-pieces were the "Mocking Bird," by Mr. Ruinford, and "The Boungela" by Mr. Brown. The first part wound up with the harmonious Quintette of "Come where my love lies dreaming," and the admirable and energetico-musical description of a Pashionable Sleigh Ride, with all the plessant incidents thereunto apper-rimance. In the second part, after a short intermission, energetico-murical description of a resistonable sieigh. Ride, with all the plessant incidents thereunto appertuning. In the second part, after a short intermission, Mr. Nich performed an excellent solo on the violin, which was heartily approved of, evincing, as the performance unquestionably did, a perfect mastery over the instrument. Mr. Brewn's Silver Belt Jig was not loss acceptable to those who preferred the spectacle of such marvellous terpsishorean ability even to the agriments of any musical or vocal exercise. Mr. Brown's dancing fully merits the cordidmerks of approbation with which it has been distinguished. The ballsd of the "Guiding Star" was then very sweetly sung by Mr. Stewart. The Nervous Cures of Messis. Brown and Norton—an indescribable funny jumbte of musio, singing, and dancing—succeeded, and produced roars of laughter from the public, who received with a graver pleasure the violoncello solo of Mr. Steele, and aistinguished it by an unmistakable encore. The second part terminated with "Ginderella Bell," by Messis. Norton and company. The burlesque opera went off brilliantly. It is—all sour prejudice apart—one of the most genial and instructive stripts serious near the opera mania which. company. The burlesque opera went off brilliantly. It is—all sour prejudice apart—one of the most genisland irresistible satires upon the opera manis which we have ever seen prosented upon the Sydaey stage; and yet, at the same time, there is real music in the oddities which it places before the audience. The popularity of the Christy's seems to augment every inght.

night.
Younge's Athenaeun, The performings at the 'Dramatic Athenaeun, this evening, are for the benefit of Mrs. Churles Younge, whose artistic acting and singing hes been the subject of highly favourable comments. The pieces selected for the occasion are, the brilliant cumedy of "A Wonderful Woman," and the "Cabinet Question." A concert of weel music will also be given during the evening.

will also be given during the evening.

BIHIOPIAN ENTERTAINENT.—An amateur Ethiopian concert was given in the hall of the School of Arts, Balmain, yesterday evening, by the members of the St. Mary's Literary Institute, assisted by M. Boularger, the object of the concert being to mise funds wherewith to purchase a pianoforte. The hall was tastfully decorated for the occasion with flags, bouquets of flowers, &c. The audience was a large and brilliant one, and evidently appreciated the efforts made to amuse and entertain. The concert was in two parts, with an intermission in which M. Boulanger performed a solo on the pianoforte, and was rapturously encored. An instrumental solo on the violin was also very well received. Altogether, the entertainment was eminently successful; the great length of the programme being its only fault.

ORIGINAL MUTILATED

THE CONDEMNED CRIMINALS.
YESTERDAY morning Mr. Wilson, M.L.A., waited upon his Excellency Sir John Young, at Government House, with a petition from Mrs. Manns, the mother of Henry Manns, now lying under sentence of death for taking put in the execut robbery. The letter, which prayed that his Excellency would spare the life of Manns on secount of his youth and his previous excellent character, was endorsed by seventy-one inhabitants of Campbelltown—including four ministers of religion. Mr. W. B. Allen, M.L.A., also had an interview with the Governor, and presented to his Excellency the following petition on behalf of Box and Manns:—

To his Excellency Sir John Young, K.C.B., Governor-

and Mann's:

To his Excellency Sir John Young, K.C.B., Governoring Chief of the colony of New South Wales.

May it plane your Excellency.

We, the undersigned, desire to call your Excellency's attention to the fellowing mitigatory circumstances in the case of the condemned criminals, John Bow and Henry Manne, now lying under sentence of death in the gool at Dailinghurst.

That Bow is a youth on the verge of manhood, being only twenty years old, and Manns not yet twenty-four years old.

years old.
That both are without even elementary education, neither

That both are without even elementary education, noither being able to read or write.

That this is their first conviction of crime.

That the accomplice Fordyce, to whom the elemency of the Crown has been extended, is equally guilty with them.

Your memorialist, therefore, pray that your Excellency may be pleased to review the decision arrived at by the Executive Council, and that taking the above circumstances into consideration, your Excellency may see that in this case justice to eccivity may be isomprored with mercy to the cultaints, and technically the may be spared as in the case of Fordyce.

W. B. ALLEN, M.L.A.

W. B. ALLEN, M.L.A.
D. O. DALGLEISH, M.L.A.
ROBERT FORSTER, M.L.A.
JOHN SUTHERLAND, M.L.A.
ROBERT STEWART, M.L.A.
EDWARD RAPER, M.L.A.
JOHN CALDWELL, M.L.A.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.
The annual general meeting of the members of the New South Wales Agricultural Society, was held at the Metropoliten Hotel, Pitt-street, at three o'clock gesterday atternoon. The attendance was numerous, and included several practical agriculturists. Upon the motion of Mr. A. T. Hotnovop, Mr. Jamss Pyr., of Porramatts, one of the vice-presidents of the society, was placed in the chair, and briefly stated the nature of the business to be transacted.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

Mr. LACKEY, M.L.A., one of the honorary

Mr. Lackey, M.L.A., one of the honorary generaties, read the following annual necessaries, read the following annual necessaries, read the following annual necessaries, the first state of the Agricultural Society of New South Wales, in presenting to their fellow members their annual report, feel that they are in a position to congratulate the society on the continued success with which their exertions have been attended during the past year.

The society held its annual exhibition and ploughing matches on the grounds at terromatic, on the 19th and 20th of April, one on the grounds at terromatic, on the 19th and 20th of April, one captured the capture of the proposed of the order of the proposed of intending the society's exhibition.

breaders, who send a long distance for the purpose of attending the society's exhibition.

The ploughing matches were held on that part of the society's ground sot apart for the purpose, and the competition was very minated, and make the purpose in the matches great, there was the property of the prop

gates, the ploughing matches being now hold within the necessary.

In conclusion.

In conclusion, your committee cannot fail to view with satisfaction the general result of the exertions of the society since its formation, every improvement decenden necessary on the ground being completed, the society will now have to provide for provide for the provide for the society will now have to provide for the provide for the control of the provide for the society, which the getting up of the exhibition make necessary, the provided for the provided for the provided for the provided a balance due to the trassurer of £32 18, 9d. The committee, bowever, would ramind members that the cost of improvements on the nociety's land is, at the present time, of the estimated value of £360.

JAMES PVE. chaleman. . The TREASURER, Mr. H. Harvey, read the financial

statement, as follows:

Recentre.

To balance brought forward from 1861
Cash credit account at the Commerci
 Cash credit account at the Commercial Bank, Perramuta
 150
 0

 Subcriptions received for 1862
 177
 15, 6

 Inecepts at the gate
 77
 11
 4

 Entrance fecs
 5
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 0

 Receipts at the gate
 2
 3
 0

 Inecripts from publicans' booths and cake stalls
 14
 0

 Disnor takets
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 3

 Sele of orups of wheat and trye
 6
 0
 Disaunskaunts, O.

By repayment of cash credit account at the Comme Interest on ditto qualification of the printing and edvertising Printing and edvertising Printing and edvertising Printing and edvertising statute of the printing and printin rest on ditto ditto lire of band

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lancock—shingling shed

sundry improvements ...

Molfaiver, treasurer.

Well Carlett, lionerary secretaries. £360 0 0

£32 13 9

M.H. A. T. Holmory moved, "That the report now read, together with the balance sheet, be adopted."

Dr. Jenkins having seconded the motion, it was

Mr. C. Marrin moved, "That the following gentlemen he the office beavers, for the ensuing year:

- Pre-ident, Thomas S. Mort, Esq.; Vice-Presidents, William Bos man, J. S. Rodd, James Pye, A. Cheeke, A. T. Holroyd, Esqrs.; Committee, The Hon. W. M. Arnold, James B. Bettington, S. C. Burr, James Bellumy, Michiard Cox, Edward Cox, I. K. Cleeve, James Devlin, James Edrop, William Fullagar, John Good, The Hon, John Hay, Thomas H. Jr, Henry Harvey, Clark Irving, Samuel Jenner, Dr Jenkins, David Johnstone, William Lee; John Lee, Charles Martyn, A. S. M'Dougell, James M'Carthy, John Peny, Edward Powell, George M. Pitt, Henry Prince, B. Richards, J. J. Riley, George Rowley, David Remsny, Charles Reynolds, William Randle, Svdaey Sawall, Saul Samuel, Frederick Tooth, W. B. Tooth, William It dell, John Tait, D. J. Woodfife; Hon. Tressurer, Herry Harvey, Esq.; Hon. Sceretaries, John Lackey, W. H. Catlet.

Mr. Goop & conded the motion, which was then

Mr. Goon s conded the motion, which was then

seem Leckey, W. H. Catlet.

Mr. Goon seended the motion, which was then put and adopted.

The Charman said, the next business to be considered was, whether the Society should have an exhibition during the present year.

Mr. Lackey said some members of the committee were of opinion, that in consequence of the bad season to agriculturists, through the long drought, it would not be advisable to have an exhibition this year, as these would be scarcely anything new to exhibit, and the exhibits would doubtless be few in number. It was, however, the general opinion that the ploughing matches should take place as usual.

Mr. Holnory moved, "That in consequence of the protracted drought, this mosting is of opinion that it is not expedient to have an exhibition of live stock and sgricultural produce during the present year; but that the committee be instructed to fix an early ime for the purpose of holding the annual ploughing matches." He was as desirous as any member of the tociety to have an annual exhibition, but considering he small quantity of cereals and roots this season, and the present state of the green crops, he did not think it advisable to have an exhibition this year. Here, with regard to cattle, the number and variety would nece-sarily be limited, for the gentlemen present-might have seen by the previous day's papers that there were scarcely any from the districts which usually furnished the larger number at their exhibition, at any exhibition during the present year. Then, with regard to wheat, barley, and oars, the quantity of either in the county at present was very small indeed. It was somewhat remarkable that grienturists in some parts of the Exhibition in Il. Ondon, but h. Lot sent them to the Exhibition in Il. Ondon, but h. Lot sent them to the Exhibition in Il. Ondon, but h. Lot sent them to the Exhibition in Il. Ondon, but h. Lot sent them to the Exhibition this year, the notice would be necessarily exhited that, however earnestly the committee might withen matter upon the attention of exhibitors

feared that the exhibition would not be such a success as they could wish. He should, however, recommend that the usual ploughing matches be held, and he should move in committee that good prizes, not less than three in number, of £16, £10, and £6, be offered for competition. He thought one prize only should be offered for the competition of boys. The entries, &c., he thought would be quite sufficient to meet all di maxds arising out of these matches.

Mr. Jenner seconded the motion.
The motion was put from the chair, and adopted without further remark.

Upon the motion of Mr. Holmoyn, seconded by Mr. Maryn, the thacks of the society were awarded to the honorary treasurer and honorary secretaries for their services during the past year.

The proceedings terminated with the customary compliment to the chairman.

TRANSACTIONS OF THE ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF NEW SOUTH WALES.
The first menthly meeting of the Entomological Society of New South Wales was held, in accordance with rerolutions agreed to at a preliminary meeting, on the 5th of May last year, at 153, Macquaris-rece, when Mr. William Macleay, Mt. A., the president of the society, was placed in the chair. At that time the rules of the society, as prepared by a committee of members, were fermelly agreed to with some few verbal amendments, and those scientific researches were commenced which have now been published in the neat serial form in which they are presented to the public. The Entemological science, the principal officers consisting of a president, a treasurer, and a scretary. Its affairs are managed by these officers, assisted by a council of six elected annually. The society holds its ordinary general meetings on the first Monday in the month at eight o'clock in the evening. At these réunions entomological papers are read, verbal communications rectived, candidates for admission balloted for, and other necessary business transacted. Meetings of this character, the proceedings of which are recorded in the "Transactions," were held during the last year, on the 5th of May, 2nd of June, the 7th of July, the 4th of August, the 1st of September, the 6th of Junuary last. The onnual general meeting was held on the 30th of Junuary this year, when the Pre-ident, Mr. William Macleay, read the following address on the state and prospects of the sciety.

Gentlemen,—As the first stage in our history has now been reached, it may not be amiss that I should take the opportunity of saying a few words on the objects and prospects of the sciety, and the first stage in our history has now been reached, it may not be one in the recent and prospects of the sciety appears and the value of the sciety and the publication of such papers connected with the reience as might be demended to be the means of sessiting in the publication of such papers connected with the reience as might be demended to be the means of sessiting in the publication of such papers connected with the science and from the children and proposed to the science of the sc

and to present each member of the society with a copy free of charge.

While success, therefore, may truly be said to have crowned our efforts hithorto, I regret to say that our path has not been a frogether unclouded. Though the number of our members is small, the hand of death has already swhiched away two, Mr. J. B. Turner, and Dr. William Houston. While the former gentleman was but little appreciated beyond the small oftel of his immediate acquaintance, the latter was almost universally known and respected throughout Sydney. Both, however, were devoted to; entomology, and are deeply lamented by every member of the society.

As to our prospects, I can scarcely doubt that the afforts of the members will be followed by the same success which has hitherto attended them; and I believe that an increased acquaintance with the science will be evinced in the number and character of the contributions to our next publication.

The chief difficulty which the enfomologist has to

creased acquaintance with the science will be swinced in the number and character of the contributions to our next publication.

The chief difficulty which the enfomologist has to encounter in this country is the impossibility of ascertaining what has already been done with respect to the nomenclature and description of its Insect Fanns. Isolated descriptions of species are to be found in the natural history periodicals of almost every country in Europe, but few attempts have been made to consider the Australian Fauna se a whole. Beigdural? "Faune de l'Occanie" is, I beliève, the latest work of the kind published, and it is of little use as a means of investigating species; the descriptions are short, and would for the most part apply to all the species of the particular genus mentioned. The number of insects, moreover, described in this work is scarcely a tithe of those to be found in the most ordinary collections. To obviate such difficulties should be our first endeavour. In order to enable us to make our observations on the habits of an insect known, we have to ascertain the name by which it would be at once universally recognised by entonologists, for I need scarcely say that an acquaintance with the names of species greatly increases our powers of observation. Novertheless, though a correct knowledge of the nomenclature of insects is indispensable to the automologist, it ought only to be regarded as a means towards an end, that is, as the dictionary by which the sclenos is to be acquired, not, therefore, the first, but not the ultimate subject of our investigation.

It may, possibly, be expected by the younger members of the scolor, and hy these shoult convents and the extreme for the scolor, and hy these shoult convents and the extreme for the scolor, and hy those about the convents and the extreme for the scolor, and hy those about the convents and the extreme for the scolor, and the scolor is to be acquired, the color, and hy those about the convents the convents and the scolor and the scolor and the s

is, as the dictionary by which the science is to be acquired, and, therefore, the first, but not the utilinate subject of our investigation.

It may, possibly, he expected by the younger members of the society, and by those about to commence the science of entomology, that I should give them some advice on the proper ceurse of study. Such persons must recoilect that every science is to be studied analytically and synthetically. We begin always by analysing, that is, by reasolving into parts, because until we have an accurate knowledge of parts, it is impossible to synthesize, i.e., to put them to parts, because until we have an accurate knowledge of parts, it is impossible to synthesize, i.e., to put them together. Thus, before a student can think of arranging objects of natural history, he must be conversant with the structure and habits of these objects. He ought, for instance, to be able to make out the name of an insect by its scientific description, and then to try his hand in describing new species. It is only when he has thus made himself familiar with what may be formed the grammar of the science, that he can safely proceed to altempt to arrange. Two books are quite sufficient to enable him to attain both these objects. The first is Kirby and Spence's Introduction to Entomology, in four volumes; the late delitions of the two first volumes are useless to the entomologist, the last two volumes of the complete work being those that give the general history of the science, and, what is still more useful, the orientology, or definition of these technical terms which will enable the student to make out the name of an innect, and to describe his new species. The other book is "Guvitr's Riegne Animal," the French editions of which are, of course, the best, but in the event of the student not being familiar with the French language, there are plenty of highlith translations procursole. The use of this work is not merely to make him familiar with that arrangement of height a part set the far-famed Animal Kirby an

Animal Kingdom of Cuvier.

There is mother matter to which I must allude before I conclude. When the society was first formed, it was unanimously resolved that Mr. W. Sharp Macleay should be our honorary president. This idea was suggested by the example of the Entomological Society of London, the members of which had elected the late Mr. Kirby as their honorary president. It was thought that, while it was only due to Mr. Macleay as the most comment of living entomologists, that such a compliment should be paid to him, the society itself would benefit by having associated with it a name so distinguished in the scientific world. However, while Mr. Macleay has joined us as no ordinary member, and, with most cordial expressions of goodwill towards the society, has offered it the invaluable advantages of his

advice and assistance; he has, nevertheless, I regret to say, judged it desirable for several reasons, that he should decline to accept the responsibilities of any office in the

savice and assistance; he has, nevertheless, I regret to say, judged it desirable for several roasons, that he should decline to accept the responsibilities of any office in the succiety.

And now, gentlemen, I have only to add, that, should I be spared to occupy the chair at our next annual meeting, I hope to be able to point to the efforts of our society as not the most insignificant or the least useful in the history of entomological science for 1803

The principal papers which have, as yet, been read before the society at their meetings are as follows:—

(1) A paper containing observarious on certain Gallimsking Coccides of Australia, by H. L. Schrader.

(2) Another paper, on the same subject, by the same author. (3) A paper containing the scientific description of twenty new species of Australia, and Cetonidae, by Mr. William Macleay, jun, M.L.A. (4) The description of twenty new species of Girindelidae and Cetonidae, by Mr. William Macleay. (5) The description of an ove-viviparous moth, belonging to the genus Timea, by the Hon A. W. Scott, B. q., M.A., M.L.C. (6) A paper on the P-claphidic of Aus ralia, by the Rev. R. L. King, B.A.; and (7) a paper on Scaritidae of Now Holland, by Mr. W. Macleay.

The first pert of the first volume of the Transactions of the Enromological Society of New South Wales is now ready, and is got up in a style which reflects the highest credit upon Messrs. Reading and Wellbank, of Bridge-street, by whom it has been printed and published for the society. The printing is excellent, and the five histographic plates are very artistically finished, and well struck off. They appear to have been drawn upon stone by the authors of the papers illustrated, with the exception of Plate 4, which has been drawn hy a lady.

Theore volumes, as they come from the press, will form welcome additions to the libraries of the learned and scientific, both in this colony, and also in Europe. The officers of the Entomological Society for 1862 were, Mr. Macleay, the president; Dr. Cox. the secretary; Mr.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION, THIS DAY. MESSRS. FOTHERINGHAM AND MULLEN, -At their Rooms,

MESSRS, FOTHERINGHAM ANDMULLEN,—At their Rooms, 11 o'clock, Boots and Shoos, MESSRS, ROSSITER AND LAZARUS.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Drapery, Glothing, Shirts, Waterproof Clothing, Overcosts, &c.

MESSRS, CHAS, MOORE AND CO.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Continuation Sale of Drapery, Winter Goods, MESSRS, CHAS, MOORE AND CO.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Continuation Sale of Drapery, Winter Goods, MESSRS, CHAS, MOORE AND CO.—Or the Market Hosekodid Fursiture and Effects, Billimain, at 11 o'clock, Housetbodid Fursiture and Effects, MESSRS, L. E. THRELKELD AND CO.—Or the Market Whaff, At 3 o'clock, Hobart Town and Oregon Timber, Stote Lime, Adelaide Hay, &c.

MR. J. G. COHEN,—At the Bank Anetion Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Manila Sugar, Belmontino and Kerosene Olis, Groceries, Gilmen's Stotes, Flour, Wax Vestus, &c.; at half-part 11 o'clock, China, Glass, and Earthenware.

MESSRS, DURHAM AND HRWIN.—At their Produce Stores, at 11 o'clock, Wool, Sheepskins, Tallow, Hides, Leather, Seed Barley, Copper, &c.

—At the Laboratory of the Communication of the Colock, Continuation Sale of Unredeemed Fiedges.

MESSRS AND AND CO.—At their Warehouse, at 12 o'clock, Krovene Oil.

MR. ROBERT GHLLS.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, House.

SIESSER. W. DEAN AND CO.—At their Warehouse, at 12 o'clock, Krotene Oil.

MR. ROBERT HILLS.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, House-boid Furniture, Oil Faintings, Australian Insects, &c.

MESSES, HURT AND CO.—At their Mart, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Carts, Drava, Trucks, Harness, &c.

MR. S. WOOLLER.—At his Repository, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Carts, Circ. Diggest, &c.

MR. R. LANHERT.—At his Mart, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Carts, Trucks, Plury, Harness, &c.

MR. Trucks, Plury, Harness, &c.

MR. Trucks, Fat Carts.—At his Yards, Western Road, at 11 o'clock, Fat Carts.—At his Yards, Western Road, at 11 o'clock, Fat Carts.—At his Trads, Plury, Harness, &c.

MR. Trucks, Fat Carts.—At his Trads, Western Road, at 11 o'clock, Caives, Lambs, Pigo, Colonial Froduce, &c.

ELECTORAL LISTS —At ten o'clock this morning a Court will be held in the Town Hill, Wynyardsquere, far the revision of the West Sydney Electoral Idl. The collectors, as well as persons either claiming to be enrolled or objecting to names upon the roll,

Id 11. The collectors, as well as persons either claiming to be enrulled or objecting to numes upon the roll, must be in attendance.

RIPLE MATCH.—A perty of fifteen of the St. Leonards Company fired on Saturday afconoon, at 200, 600, and 600 yards, fiveshots at each range, for the pulpose of completing a match, the other pirt of which was fired in England, by the Olouco-ter City Rifle Company, some months ago. The day was very favour-ble for stoady shooting, being fine and with very little wind. The St. Leonards mea made what may be called a tecledily good score in the annals of colonial shooting, though not sufficiently good to beat their antagonists. The scoring was on the old principle of counting hits only, and the targets were marked with circular contree. To the score of the Gloucester Company the following certificate is appended. "I hereby certify that the abovenamed gentement are all enrolled members of the City Rifle Company—that I was present during the firing—lihat the points above recorded were obtained by those opposite whose names they appear—that the targets and scoring were in accordance with the Hythe regulation, and that the Government pattern of Long Enfield Rifles was the only weapon used." Along with the acore of the Gloucestir Company, with the certificate of their searc, will be score made on each side were at follows:—

Guouastern City Rivers.

St. Leonards Company.

Points.

Captain De Winton
Lieutenant Leverne
Essign Rickidford
Essign Rickidford
Eergeant Washbourne
Hall
Private Priday
Tasker
Sumsion
Goodfellow
J. Buchanan
C. Buchanan
Clutterbuck
Spring ... 260

number firing. It is to be hoped that some of the other Sydney Companies will try to do what the St. Leonards men failed in Corrotates.—"A Perplexed One," having put forth, through the agency of the Brisbane Courier, an inquiry as to the best means of getting rid of those prets, the cockroaches, which have been the cause of perplexity to many besides the colonists of Queensland, Mr. A. J. B. Jenner writes as followe, in reply:—"I beg to tender the following advice, which, if acted upon, will inevitably result in the entire banishment of every species of that intolerable nuisance, the 'cockroach.' Procure some flowers of verbascum, and, if fresh, dry and pulverise intolerable nuisance, the 'cockrosch.' Procure some flowers of verbascum, and, if fresh, dry and pulverise them, and enclose the powder in small bags or sacheta, which may be placed in boxes or drawers in which clothes are kept. A few bunches of the flowers may also be hung about in various parts of the house. The blatta, or cockroach, has a most decided objection to this plant—in fact, the very smell of it is enough to drive them all away."

lrive them all away."
A Boy Path for his Leanning. —" Father," said a A Boy Paid For His Learnino.—"Father," said a young hopeful, the other day, "how many fowls are there on this table?" "Why," said the old gentlemen, as he leoked complacently on a pair of nicely rossted chickens that were smoking on the table, "there are two." "Two!" replied the smart boy, "there are three, Sir, and I'll prove it." "Three!" replied the old gentleman, who was a plain matter-of-fact man, "I'll like to see you prove it." "Easily done, easily done. Is not that one?" said the smart boy, laying his knife on the first; "and that's two," pointing to the second; "and do not one and two make three?" "Really," said the father, turning to his wife, who was stupified at the immense learning of her son, "really this boy is a genius, and deserves to be enceuraged;" and then, to show that there was fun in old folks as well as in young ones, he added, "Wife, do you take one fawl, and I'll take the second, and John may have the third for his learning."

the second, and John may have the third wall-learning."

Innocent on Guilly? A Street Dialogue.—
Brown. All Jones, how de doo? So Sir George Grey wouldn't hang that sweep, eh? Jones. No, certain y not. Sir George believed that he didn't kill his wife. Brown. But he has given him penal servitude for life. Jones. Well, what then? Brown. Why—if you put it that way—to be sure I'm a banchelor and don't profess to be a judge of such matters,—but doesn't it seem to be a good deal to give a fellow for not killing his wife. Jones. You must settle that with Sir George Grey. (Exif.)

Frey. (Erit.)
Transm.—Messrs. I., E. Threlkeld and Co. wish to call atten-ion to the extensive and important sales advertised for this day ion to the extensive and important sales advertised for this day by them, viz., on the Market Wharf, at 3, the carge of Oregon linber, ex All Berene, from Puget. Timber, the carge of colonial pardwood, ex Connaught Ranger; Adelaide hay, and stone line. —ADV.

ADV.

JOHN G. COHEN has desired us to call the attention of grocers, country buyers, and the trade generally to his sales this day, Priday, March 20th, 1803, at the Bank Auction Rooms, at 11 oclock precisely, comprising 20 toos Mantin supär of brand, dine floor, Bell and Black's wax vestus, groceries, collinen's stores, &c. Farmer and the superior of the superior

METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COURT.

METROPOLITAN DISTRIOT COURT.

TITURISDAY.

BEFORE Judge Dowling and a jury of four.

DRAN V. JOSEPHSON.

The trial of this cause, which was commenced on Monday and adjourned until to-day, was proceeded with without being concluded, a large portion of time being taken up with arguments as to the admissibility of evidence. As there are several other cases to be disposed of the further hearing of this one was postponed till the 18th May. Several proposals to refer the matter to arbitration were made, but were not acceded to.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

THURSDAY.

DEFONE the Chief Commissioner.

In the estate of John E. Dargin, a special mosting. Incovent was examined by Mr. Milford respecting certain of his frapsection.

olvent was examined by Mr. Mildrof respecting certain of his transactions.

In the matter of Coghlan v. Mulligan, the rule nist was made absolute. Broomfold v. Holden was postponed for a fornight. Graham v. Atkinson had been satisfied. Hamilton v. Robinson was struck out of the list, no one appearing in the matter.

Mr. Entler moved that the cetals of Robort Lloyd be released from sequestration, insolvent having made an arrangement with his creditors. Upon reading the affidavite in the matter, and on hearing the cilicial assignee, his Honor made on order of release.

The Chief Clerk submitted a list of fourteen estates, in which accounts current and reports from the assignees were in arrear. His Honor made an order directing that they be filed, or satisfactory cause to the contrary shown, by next Thursday.

On metion by Mr. Morrie, plans of distribution in the foling estates were confirmed:—

ing estates were confirmed:— Huph Hill, 4d. in £. Jeremiah Finn, 3d. 7-32d. in £. William Newlande, 7s. 4d. in £. William Brown, 15s. 74d. in £ (on preferent claims

only), Charles J. Blackenry, 34, 4d in £ (on preferent claims Chartes J. Discharity, vs. only).
Colin Griove, Ss. 64d. in £ (on preferent claims only).
Christopher Anderson, George Williams, and Benjamin Jeffers, accounts showing disposal of assets realised.

MEZINGS OF CHEDITORS.

Friday, 20.—Edward Walton, third, William John Disher, Gabriel Nixon, first. CERTIFICATE MEETING. Friday, 20.—Alfred Sichler.

Priday, 20.—Alfred Sichler.

CENTRAL POLICE COURT.

THURSDAY.

BEFORE the Police Magistrate, with Mesers. Kemp. Lethan, Speer, Smithers, J. H., Ross, Birrell, and Romid.

Frederick W. Porry, charged with having appropriated to Lis own use the sum of £1050, which came into his hands by reason of his beding the official assignee of the incolvent cetate of Woolfer and Roddy, appeared, pursuant to remand. George Phillips, bookkeeper to Mesers. Smith, Peate, and Co., grocers. deposed that in the latter end of September defendant paid him a cheque on the Commercial Bank, for (he thinks) £50, for an account rendered; not the cheque produced, which is dated October 4th. Edward Johnson, collecting clerk, deposed that in the month of September last he received from Mr. Perry a cheque on the Commercial Bank for £30 104, in payment of an account rendered by Mesers. Farmer and Fainter, for goods supplied. Michael E. Gannon, clerk in the Commercial Bank for £30 104, in payment of an account rendered by Mesers. Farmer and Fainter, for goods supplied. Michael E. Gannon, clerk in the Commercial Bank for £30 104, in payment of an account rendered by Mesers. Farmer and Fainter, for goods supplied. Michael E. Gannon, clerk in the Commercial Bank for £30 104, in payment of Account of £103, which on the day of its dato, was passed the official nesignee account of £1. W. Perry; the second, drawn by £104, which contains a signer, in favour of £105, which was paid over the came day was passed to the credit of Mr. Stephen's secount; and the third, drawn by £104, which contains the rules of Court for £50, which was paid over the counter. The Crown Solicitor hundred in the Goreenment Grattle of the 7th February, 1802, containing the rules of Court for the government of the official assignee, and closed the oase for the Crown. The defence was reserved. Committed for trial at the Criminal Court. Bail silowed in £1500, with two surelies in £730 sech.

F. W. Perry was then charged with having unlawfally appropriated the sum of £372 11s. 6d.,

on conviction of having indecently exposed accept to a public place.

Isabella Watt and Margaret Bevistock were found guilty of having assaulted Ann Filowood, by wilfully running against her, pushing her, and dragging off her shawl, and were fixed—the first 20s., and the second 10s., or to be

of having assaulted Ann Filowood, by wilfully running against her, pushing her, and dragging off her shawl, and were fixed—the first 20s., and the second 10s., or to be imprisoned seven days.

Richard Jones and Richard Fleming were fixed 10s. cach, for rictous conduct; Catherine Brown was fixed 20s., and Robert Valentine 40s., on conviction of having in public places made use of obseene language.

Rebart Thorley Boulton appeared on summons to answer a complaint made by isabella Laughton, to the effect that on the 9th November last, she was delivered of an illegitimate male child, of which defendant is the father, and that he has unlawfully descrited the said child, and neglects and refuses, though well able, to contribute towards his support. The case was before the Court nearly the whole of the day, and at six o'clock was adjourned. The plantiff's case is conducted by Mr. Roberts, the defence is by Mr. Dalley instructed by Mr. Rowley.

WATER POLICE COURT.

WATER POLICE COURT.

THURSDAY.

BEFORE Mr. R. P. Raymond, Mr. S. Lyons, the Water Police Magistrate, and Mr. W. Day.
John Anthony Collett, chief officer of the mail steamship Northam, appeared on summons charged with assaulting Biyrza Arab, a lasers seeman of that vassel. Complainant deposed that about six days ago he was on the main dock when defendant with his lets struck him on the mouth, and again on the back of the neck. Defendant then took him on the quarter-deck, ordered him to take off his clothee, and handed him over to the serang. Defendant accused him of smoking on deck, but he had not done so, nor was any provocation given. Fined 10s. with costs. The same defendant, and Ferra Adam, the serang of the laseau part of the crew, pleaded guilty to a charge of assault upon Myrza Arab, who by the chief officer's orders had been represended by Adam, from whom he foctived two dozan lashes. Defendants fined 10s. each with costs. Captain J. G. Green, late of the Nadras Light Lifathry, interpreted in both cases. William Miurphy, master of the schooner Herouleam, was fined 10s. with costs, for neelecting, whilst lying at night in harbour, to exhibit a bright light in such a position as could best besten by other vessels.

Thomas W. Shepherd, seaman, convicted of desertion from the British ship Stornoway, was sentenced to three weeks' hard labour in gaol.

Emma Huckstable, Creecent-street, was fined 20s. with costs, for using insulting language towards Harriet Farroll, having been arrested as Patrick Farrell, Complainent stating that this was not the man who assaulted her, he was discharged. Patrick Farrell, B., no occupation, was then brought before the court charged with the offence complained of. Susan Farrell, wife of James Farrell, having been arrested as Fatrick Farrell, Complained soid, "You infernal old cow, I have not had my dimer yet," and throw at her a dish out of which he had breakfasted. It struck her on the temple, wounding her, and causing a 'copious flow of blood. Defendant admitted throwing the d

strike her. Fined 40s, with costs, or to be imprisoned for seven days.

The remanded cases against Thomas, Rowa, Norton, and Co., charged with breaches of the Passenger Act, in connection with the vessel B. C. Felter, lapsed, through the absence of the parties.

Before the Water Police Magistrate, and Mr. W. Day.

Henry Littlebury, steward of the ship Vernon, was brought before the Court, charged with having committed an indecent assault upon James, Hughes, the butcher attached to the same vessel. Mr. Greer appeared for the projection, Mr. Billford for the defence. After heaving the ovikt not for the presecution, the details of which are unfit for publication, the case was adjourned until this day.

The Ex-kino or Greece's little Game.—His little game must have been ke Jen de L'Otho (Loto), and a rere losing game it was for him, and all parties concerned. He lost everything by it. Not once, for the number of years that he, has had his hand in, did he ever draw a winning number.—Pinch.

In Fourty.—Before his Honor the Primary Judge, at eleven o'clock: Tooth v. Maeleny, for judgment. Motions and petitions: Perry v. Muir, to be spoken to; Johnson v. Nowland (partheard); Norton v. Hughes, hearing; Evans v. Ferguson, learing; Pulton v. Minemy, motion for decree; Dight v. Gorton, bearing; Cohen v. Monaban, hearing.

SYDNEY DISTRICT COURT.

NEW ZEALAND.

We have papers to the 7th instant, from Auckland; to the 5th from Wangsmul; and the 28th ultimo, from Tararaki.

The supplemental summery for Europe, of the Supplies the following information:—

Illis Excellency the Governor, accompanied by General Cameron, C.B., the Hon, the Colonial Scretary, and the Hon, the Native Minister, attended by subordinate officers, embarked on board H.M. s.s. Harrier, commander Sullivan, on the 2nd instant, with the view of proceeding to Taranaki. The object of the visit is to ascertain the actual state of the settlers we believe, and endeavour, if possible, to obtain pencalties possession of the block of the possession of the possession of the block of the possession of the

"Hot, friend, wha: Governor Browne and I did in the sale (of Waitara) which you say was wrong, was not wrong. What we did was right, because, as I said, it was my own pig. But we were also justified by the proceedings of Wakefeld (in dealing for Waitara)—2nd, by those of Governor Hobson—2rd, of Governor Fitzery—4th, of this one now here, Governor Browne did while he was Governor was not a new thing done without right or authority, for this is the land which has been dealt with by all the Governors, and land purchase officers, and land selling Majoris. Therefore do you ask Governor Grey whether he did not speak to W. Kingi about Waitara while he was at Waikanane or Whanganui.

"Friends, the readers of newspapers, listen, and the Maori essessors, whether of the Queen or of the King, listen all of you. If you wish that Waitara should be adjudicated that my wrong doing may be seen, that is, mine and Governor Browne's, it is well! Come all thin titles of New Zealand, that you may see for yourselves—do not listen to mere talk—come that you may see us, and the land, and the boundaries of it. Let the investigation be at Waitara itself—we are not willing that it should be at any other place, but let it be at Waitara itself. Friend the Bishop, do not you stay away; come and bring William King with you to the investigation.

"Friend, the Bishep, when you got this letter send it to Governor Grey, that he may see it, and do you two send it to be printed. This is all. From your friends adhering firmly to the Queen, and living hera at Waitara."

The Coromandel quartz reefs, in Auckland province, are gevery day showing more extraordinary signs of irichness. No adequate test has been applied to

(who wrote it), Paranihi, and from the whole runanga of the Queen here at Waitara."

The Coromandel quartz reefs, in Auckland province, are every day showing more extraordinary signs of richness. No adequate test has been applied to gauge the absolute yield per ton of the stone now being taken out of a few of the reef claims that have been worked. His Honor the Superintendest brought up a small piece of stone on Thursday, which was broken off the stone in Murphy's reef, in which the gold is discovered in broad layers when broken. The crushing machinery at the Junction will begin to work finally in a day or two, and then a gold export, on a viety respectable scale, may be counted on. Lust mail a parcel of 923 concess of gold dust was forwarded to Sydney by the Union Bank, being part of the produce of two claims, by hand crushing. Over 2000 worth of stone was taken out of No. 5 creek claim in a few hours recently, and the same character of stone is since being steadily taken out. We mention these points to show that although alluvish diggings do exist in the middle island, the province of Auckland will be found to possess surif rous quartz of a character auch has been seldom, if ever, secn. The difficulties in the way of developing Coromandel, which arose is dealing with the netives, have happily been overcome by his Honor the Superintendent, and the formation of a transway and landing is now only a question of time.

During the past week the weather has changed; rain l.as fallen, with occasional high puss of wind. The weather is unsettled.

Considerable progress is being made by the special settlers who remained on their lands at the Ornawhare. Permanent houses are being built in Port Albeit, and a monthly market has been established, the first of which was tolerably well attracted. For Allort, and a monthly market has over established, the first of which was tolerably well att-nded. For some time the produce will come principally from the ratives, who recently entertained the settlers at a feast of welcome, when the best possible feeling was manifested by both races.

of welcome, when the best possible feeling was manifested by both races.

TARANAKI.

The Nelson Examiner says:—At last, in the eightenth month after his arrival in the colory, Sr Goorge Grey has landed at Taranaki. He has been all this time drawing his lines and making his approaches, and now we are going to have action. Faith in honcopathy, measurism, and spirit-ryping will be easy if he succeeds. The means, in all these so-oilled arts and sciences, are far bever adapted to the ends, than the policy of Sir George Grey has, to our feeble intellects, seemed fitted for restoring even temporary tranqui lity and confidence. If he succee's, we are bound to say that all quack-ries will be irradiated with a passing gleam of light, and a new presumption in their favour. But if our "gossip report is an honest woman of her word," Sir George, after requesting the Maori race to squint at the points of their fingers for all these months, finds them most provokingly awake, and will have to resort to the vull of tremedies, or leave the patient on the list of incurable. The Southern natives will exchange Tataraimaka for Waitara, but that is the limit of their concessions. Sir George Grey has at least fair presumptive evidence that Teira and his party are part owners of the disputed land; he can bardly, therefore, pretend to be Governor, and at the same time go beyond the promise that "Waitara shall be adjudicated." On this point, ne passing, we call attention to the letter of Teira and others to Bishop Selwyn, a caustic little document, which, if the Episcopal throne is not above the level of change, even for the better, may benefit the right reverend gentleman. Teira thought, the Bishop's field was spiritual, and did not refer to him on a question of earth—of dirty acres. Now he sake that his lordship may come to the sijudication, and administers a delicate reproof for his prejudention. Ropouma, of Queen Charlotte Sound, has been asked by the insurgent see ion of Ngaiawa to re um to Waitara, end sesume the leader-hyp of the t

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The Noathreanul—This tribe has been advised by W. Thompson to give up the Tet-raimaka block, and to hold to the Wainara, also to open the road between Taranaki sud, this. They have returned an enswer that he need not interfere with them. They have taken Taranaki sud, this, They have returned an enswer that he need not interfere with them. They have taken Taranaki may are and invend to hold it, and will not remove the tolls from the road. The natives from the north report that the lucrative earlier trade which this tribe has been carrying on with Taranaki is to be stopped, the authorities at Taranaki having resolved to lay an embargo on it.

The Wattotaranais.—The dispute between the Putiki and Waitotara natives is rether serious, being about a matter which would in former times have excited them to war. Among the women stopped at the toll were the wives of two chiefs of some rank, Mets King and Apereniko. They were shut up for a day and night without food, and to obtain their release, had to give 30s, and a green stone ornament. The Putiki natives were so excited that at the end of last week they seized two of the Waitorsra natives and their horses on the Wanganui brach, whom they would have kept in durence tile until satisfaction was given, had not Mr. White interfered and set them at liberty. This gentleman has written to the Governmont natives wish immediate steps to be taken against the Waitotars. It is alleged by some that they are making the most of the affair to show their loyalty and optain compensation. They have laid the case before the King natives at Otski to escertain if they sanction the outrage.

King natives at Otski to sectratan if they sanction the cutrage.

The Kararo.—Two specimens of this somewhat rare species of parrot, the Kakapo, were brought into town last week by a native named Tamiti Wiremu, They were skinned, suffed, and preserved in the mest approved fashion. This bird is now becoming very rare, it has hither to generally been found in the Middle Island. The flech is esteemed a great delicacy, and the feathers are used for making cloaks, which then the state of the state of the same genus as the Budgeragar of New Holland, its plumage being a drik green and grey. It is of the same genus as the Kaka or brown parrot of this island, but twice its size. The natives offered the birds for sale at £1 each.—Wellington Independent.

The King Natives.—The Wangenui Chrosicle of the same genus and the same was the same controlled to the same controlled to the same was the same was

THE KINO NATIVES.—The Wangmui Chronicle of the 5th March says:—"The pri-cipal political event of this month is a meeting of King natives from Waikato and along the west cost, which was held at of this month is a meeting of King natives from Waikato and along the west coast, which was held at Otaki last week. Here all the debated points in the King movement were anew discussed. About 800 were present, and the following were the resolutions come to. The King movement is to be continued and established. A King Moni injuring a subject of the Queen, of any colour, if apprehended on the Queen's land; may be tried by the Queen's law; but if he escape to Maori territory, will be tried and punished by the King's law if application is made to the King. So, if a Queen's culpiect transgresses, the same course is to be followed. It found on Maori ground, he will be tried and punished by Maori law; if he escape to the Queen's country, he must be tried (on application) by her law, otherwise the Maori will take compensation from the criminal by force. By this rule, our neighbours Wirihana and Robana, being, under the King's protection, will be tried by him, and if convicted punished, provided he is asked to do so by the Governor. They will not allow Government court-houses to be built on Maori land, they mean by Maori land, not dought by the Government, whether belonging to Government court-houses to be built on Maori land, they mean by Maori land, and hough to the Government, whether belonging to Government court-houses to be put to Waitars. No roads are to be permitted to be made through Maori territory. But Wi Tako thought the read between this and Taranaki should be opened for the mails and travellers; and this point is to be referred to the King. They disapproved of the conduct of the Waitotaras in detaining the Putiki women, and think the latter will be acting properly in preventing the Waitotaras in detaining the Putiki women, and think the latter will be acting properly in preventing the Waitotaras entering this settlement unless they pay toli. Thus all the most offensive features of the King movement are again brough forward and insisted on."

The Waitarara Natives.—A reliable correspondent writes as follow

offensive features of the King movement are again brought forward and insisted on."

The Wahlahapa Natives.—A reliable correspondent writes as follows relative to a meeting of some natives at Greytown:—"There was a large gathering on Friday, resulting in no small amount of angry feeling. The cause of the dispute is the same as that which in all ages has set nations, and peoples, and individuals by the cars.—'Dovely woman.' Once upon a time, years ago, Ngatuere's cousin married, and dying, lett a widow to moura his loss. She has now again entered into the consubial state, but, sad to say, against her distinguished relatives consent and with a men of another tribe. The severeign balm for this and many other urgencies has been sought for and refused—and not only is no sate forthcoming, but madame must needs tell Ngatuere a bit of her mind, and give him rather more of her tongue than was proper, polite, or agreedale, which of course greatly enraged him. The matter remained in abeyonce for some time, and eventually, this meeting was called to settle it, but no settlement could—they come to. Ngatuere is obsticate, insists uppn payment, sand in default threatens violeoco. Because he is a Queen's man he asserts the Government will help him. The magistrate (Wandell) is to be appealed to by the King party to strike Ngatuero, off the roll, he bring an assessor. The quarrel bids—fair to furnish matter for kovero for a long while to come."—Wellington Independent. The quarrel bids

Department of Public Works Sydney, 17th March. Bydney, 17th March, 1863.

TENDERS for PUBLIC WORKS and SUPPLIES.

—Tenders are invited for the following Public Works and Supplies. For tall particulars sen Government Gutter, a file of which is kept at every Police Office in the colony. No tender will be taken into consideration, unless the name of the work for which it is intended be written on the

Nature of Works and Supplies. Construction of an Approach to Northern Breakwater, Newcastle Harbour G. S. Road, 1st Pistriot:— 9. Ten-mile Hill Cabramatta Bridge Parnell's Flat Parnell's Flat Campbelltown Junction Royal Arms to Irishtown Between 16th and 17th Milestones 14. Between 16th and 17th Milestones
16. Township of Liverpool
16. Between 26th and 27th Mile-stones
17. North of Harrington Plat
18. Oxley's Lause to Camden Bridge
Construction of the South Creek Viaduct,
on the Window and Richmond Rallway (Contract No. 4.)
Shingling, &c., Supreme Court, Sydney
Additions, Pilot-office, Custom House
Sydney
Additions and alterations Legislative Asseembly buildings, Sydney.

Culverts to G. N. Read, 1st District:
68. North of Morpeth Toll Bar
69. Hartigan's Bridge to Hawthorne's
Platform, No. 2.
60. Ravessworth Cutting to 601 Milo 60. Ravensworth Cutting to 601 Nile Peg
61. Near Iron Bark Gully
N. Road, 1st District
62. Metalling Road through Maitla
63. North and South of Culverts and 40
64. Between Culverts 49 and 52
65. Branaton Tell Bar to Black Creek
65. South of Anvil Creek
67. South of Jumpup
68. Falkner's Old to Now Inn
69. Sandhills near Singleton
70. South of and at Gardiner's
71. Deedman's Hill Desdman's Hill
 Forbrook to South End of Ravens-worth Cutting 12 o'clock noor worth Cutting
73 Chain of Penda, Hill
74. Between 1st Cutting and Grass
Tros Hill Bridge
75. Black Hills Deviation
76. 68½ to 593 Mile
77. Scane, towards Government Hut
78. South corner of Roach's Paddock,
Northwards 78. South corner of Roach's Paddock,
Northwards
79. Between fron Bark Gully and Ray's
50. Near Cumming's Gully
61. Bealey's Gully to Wariand's Range
Superstructure Bendemeer Bridge over
the Macdonald River
Painting and Repairs to Cox's River and
Junction or Farmer's Creek Bridges
Gulvanized Iron Roofing, &c., Government House Stables
Plumbers' Work, Annual Contracts, 1663
G. S. Road, 4th Biggier.

bong, at Moulamein
Construction of a Bridge at Wanganella,
on the road from Deniliquin to Hay

12 o'clock noon
on Tuesday,
21st April. Leasing Government Railways GENERAL NOTICE.—The Agents of this Journal in various parts of the colony are as follows:—

Construction of a Bridge ever the Billa- | 12 o'clock noon

Warious parts of the colony are as follows:

WESTERN.

Bathurst, Guyong, Molong, Canowindra, Kelse, Peel,
Rockley, Meadow Flat, and O'Connell Plains—Mr.
G. W. Croaker.
Carcoar—Mr. George Rowlands
Cowra—Mr. Thomas Walsh
Hartley and Bowenfels—Mr. J. Larter
Orango—Mr. James Dale
Wellington, Montefores, and Ironbarks—Mr. R. A. Stace
Mudgee, Ryalstone, Avisford, Louisa Creek, Windeper,
Long Creek, and Mundooran—Mr. John Dickson
Sofala and Tambarocra—Mr. W. Walker
Dubbo—Mr. W. Anthony
Ryde—G. Popo.

G. S. Road, 4th District:

5. Ten mile Creek (township)

Brection of a Telegraph and Post Office

at Dealliquin

G. W. Road, 1st District:

mile stone
3. Homebush
4. Junction to Homebush
5. Near Homebush
6. Homebush to Beckett's Bridge

o. Homebush to Beckett's Bridge
7. Fullagar's Hill
8. Near Hughes' Old Inn
9. Beckett's Bridge to Rope's Creek
10. Near St. Mary's
11. Rope's Creek to Penrith
12. Town of Penrith

Construction of Approach to Picton Railway Station from the G. S. Road Alterations, &c., Lunatic Asylum, Parra-

Supply of Furniture, Court-house, Forbes

Construction of an Iron Bridge over the Rdwards River at Deniliauin Rrection of a Police Station, Bourke Rrection of a Court-house, Bourke Construction of a Powder Magazine, Ferbes

Camden, Narollan, Burragorang, and the Oaks-Mr. E. Simpson, Camden

Simpson, Camden
Berrima and Sutton Forest-Messrs. R. and W. Fieldhouse
Goulburn, Marulan, Collector, and Bungonia-Mr. Robert
Craig
Ouesphysis-

Goulburn, Marulan, Collector, and Bungonia—Mr. Robert
Craig
Queanbeyan—
Kiandra, Snowy River—
Yaas, Binalong, Gunning, Murrumburrah, and Jugiong—
Mr. William R. Laidlaw
Braidwood, 'Araluen, and Nolligen—Mr. A. Vider, storekeeper and auctioneer
Burrowa-Mr. John Hurley
Gundagai and Tarcutta—Mr. Michael Norton
Wellongeng and Dapto—Mr. George Hewlett
Kiama, Jerrigong, and Junberoo—Mr. Thomas J. Fuller
Bhell Harbour—Mr. E. Graham
Morrya, Bodalla, Nerrigundha, Mullendereo, and Brouleo—
Mr. Oliver Lodgo
Shoalbaven—Mr. E. H. Kemp
Albury—Ten-mile Creek—
Cooma, Nimitybelle—Mr. William Ross
Bombala, Eden, Bega, Dologato, Merrimbula, and Panbula—Mr. A. G. Flavello
Bungendoro—Mr. G. C. Lenchan
Wagga Wagga and Marengo—Mr. Georgo Forsyth
Lang's Crossing—Robert Nellson
Adelong and Tumut—Mr. Anthony Graham, Adelong
Minton, Hexham, Wollombi, Scaham, Largs, Millers'
Forest, and Black Creek—Mr. R. Blair
Dungog and Clarence Town—Mr. Hanna
Armidale—Mr. L. Bradshaw
Paterson and Greeford—Mr. W. Thomson
Singloton and Jerry's Plains—Mr. William Neyn
Muswellbrook and Merton—
Merriwa—
Murrurundi, Quirindi, and Warialda—Mr. Alexander
Murrurundi, Quirindi, and Warialda—Mr. Alexander

Murrurundi, Quirindi, and Warialda—Mr. Alexander

Bredie
Nundle, Hanging Rock, and Bowling Alley Point—
Tamworth—Mr. P. J. Coghlan
Rocky River, Uralla, and Bendemoor—Mr. A. W. Hayles
Scenne—Mr. Asser
Glen Quin, Gulligal, Narrabri, and Wee Waa—Mr. William
Magnire

Glen Quin, Gulligal, Narrabri, and Wee Was—arr, William Maguire

Port Macquarie—Mr. H. Tozer

Rempsey, Macleay Rivor—Mr. Otho Dangar

Cundletown, Wingham, Tarree, and Timonee, Manuling

River—Mr. Henry John Cornish

Glen Innes—Mr. John Proctor

Richmond River—Mr. E. "Ross, postmaster, Ballina

Tenterfield—Mr. E. C'Connell, postmaster

Clarence River—North and South Grafton, Lawrence,

and Ulmarra—Mr. Thomas Fisher

Walcha—Mr. W. Haydon Daniel, storekeeper.

INTERCOLONIAL.

INTERCOLONIAL.
QUERRALAND.
Brisbane—Mr., James Miller
Iprwich—Mr. H. Kilner
Toowoomba and Drayton—Mr. W.'H. Groom
Gayndah—Mr. J. Auberbach
Rockhampton—Messrs. Hutchinson, Hunter, and Co.
Gladstone, Port Curtis—Mr. R. Hetherington
Maryborough, Wide Bay—Messrs. Busacott and Hingston
Calandoon—Mr. W. Elliott.
VICTORIA.
Melbourne—Messrs. Gordon and Gotch
Geelong—Messrs. Francks and Jackson.
TASMANIA.

Geriong—hieasrs, Francks and Jackson.

Hobart Town—Measrs, Walch and Son
Launcecton—Mr. F. G. Spicer.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—Mr. Joseph Fisher, Grenfell-street.

NEW ZEALAND.—Captain Bowden.

Mr. F. Algar, 11, Clement's-lane, Lombard-street Mr. George Street, 30, Cornhill.

DECOUCE STOKES.— Mesors. DUSHAM and IRWIN are prepared to receive weel, sheepekins, hides, &c., for sale by auction or privately, at their Produce Sieres, Circular Quay.

Liberal advances made on weel, theepekins, tailow, and hides consigned to them for sale or shipment.

Ulroular Quay, lat October.

A USTRIALIAN JOINT STOCK BANK,—Tho Public are informed that a BRANCII of this Bank was OPRNED for general banking business at BOWEN, Port Denison, infQueeneland, on the 28th ultimo, under the management of Mr. JOHN WISEMAN DARGIN.
A. H. RICHARDSON, general manager.
Sydnoy, 11th March. 1863.

COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY of SYD-NEY.—A Branch of this Bank will be opened at Wagga Wagga, on TUBSDAY, the 3rd proximo, for the transaction of all usual banking business. By order of the Board, ROBERT NAPIER, Managor. Sydney, 29th January.

Sydney, 29th January.

Commercial Banking Company of Sydney, 20th Mexical Banking Company of Sydney Next.—Nedice is hereby given that a Branch of this Bank will be opened at BRISBANE, QUEENS-LAND, on the 2nd December proxime, under the charge of R. W. M. KELLAR, Eq., for the transaction of all usual banking business. ROBERT NAPIER, manager. Sydney, 20th November.

BEER v. REDHEAD.—The following letter appeared in the BRAIDWOOD DISPATCH, with reference to the apology by Mr. Redhead:

To the Reditor of the BRAIDWOOD DISPATCH.

Stip.—Having been consulted by Mr. Redhead with regard to the criminal information filed against him by Dr. Heer, and my name having appeared as the witness to the signature of Mr. Redhead to the apology and retraction published in the newspapers, and as it might be considered a branch of good faith en the part of Mr. Redhead if he in any way alluded to such apology, and the circumstances under which it was signed, I think it my duty to gire the public some explanation of the circumstances connected with the letter constituting the libel. For, although I blame Mr. Redhead for his conduct towards Dr. Beer on more blam one occasion, yet, whatever his faults were in this respect, it is not fair that the public should, for want of some explanation, think weres of him than he really deterves.

In the first place, Mr. Redhead received information.

this respect, it is not fair that the public should, for want of some explanation, think werse of him than he really deserves.

In the first place, Mr. Redhead received information as to certain alleged facts, upon which he wrote the letter as it was read in the Police Court, took it to Mr. Watson, the editor of the Braidrood News, teld him he gave it to him in confidence, and if he thought any parts of it libellous, to strike them out. All the really libellous parts were struck out, and the remainder published in the Braidrood News. Six months elapse, and then a criminal information is filed, not for what appeared in the newspaper, but for the original libel, which had been carefully kept all this time. For what purpose, and under what circumstances it was given up, I leave the public to judge.

Bdifors of newspapers constantly receive letters and communications containing libellous matters, and they generally either destroy or return the original manuscript, or publish it without the libellous matter, in which latter case also, they destroy the original manuscript, or at all events do not produces it to any person who may desire to see it. For it not being the intention of the Bditor to publish libellous matter, nor of the contributor, if he is aware it is libellous matter, nor of the contributor, if he is aware it is libellous matter, and the Rditor, by altering the manuscript, adopting it as his own—it cught to be considered as a dead letter, and not used afterwards to the prejudice of the writer, who sent it in good faith to the Editor, trusting to him to expange anything that might tend to injure him. The public always look upon the Editor of a newspaper as a person to whom they can communicate their grievances, publicity at all, orf they decide upon doing so, whether they can give them such publicity in the particular words in which they are expressed.

This exercise of judgment is one of the most difficult tasks the Pross haveto dealwith, and or of the most difficult tasks the Pross haveto dealwith, and

at all, or they are sate in giving such grievances publicity at all, or it they decide upon doing so, whether they can give them such publicity in the particular words in which they are expressed.

This exercise of judgment is one of the most difficult tasks the Pross haveto deal with, and requires great discrimination, and the greatest privilege of the Press is feeling the perfect confidence with which this discrimination is left in their hands. What can be said of one who takes advantage of such a position and abuses such a privilege?

Such being the position of Mr. Redhead with repard to this libel, it may reasonably be asked, why he did not stand his trial, and trust to the peculiar circumstances of the case, either for an equitate or a nominal punishment? My answer is twofold. First, I consider the defence a good one, If nothing had been said or done by Dr. Redhead to Dr. Beer, either previous or subsequent to the libel, tending to show the existence of some ill feeling. Secondly, a verdict of gailty, though followed by a very slight punishment, might have led to the forfeiture of Mr. Redhead's diploma.

At the request of Mr. Redhead, I offered to explain in the apology the circumstances that led to some of the remarks contained in the libel, and to give up Mr. Redhead's author, and state that he had been deceived with regard to these representations, and now believed them to be untrue. This was positively refused. Sign this apology as it stands unqualified, or stand your trial. Dr. Boer and him at his mercy; and certainly wreaked out full vengeance upon him.

I remain, Sir, yours, &c. W. C. FELL.

Braidwood, March 13.

TO EDWARD JAMES CAMPBELL NORTH,

Ksq., J.P.

Dear Sir,—We, the undersigned of the town and district
of Carcoar, where you have been a resident for upwards of
twenty years, wish to express our regret at tosing you as a
friend and neighbour. During so many years we have had
available opportunities of witnessing the disinterested exertions that you have continually made for the advancement of
our public interests, and of appreciating your conduct as a
private member or our community.

We beg of you to accept the accompanying testimonial, as
a mark of our respect and esteem, hoping that you may long
keep it as a remembrance of your connexion with us.

With our best wishes for your future welfare, and that of
Mrs. North and your family,
Your sincere well wishers.
[Bers follow the signatures.]

To which address Mr. North made the following Braidwood, March 13.

To which address Mr. North made the following reply :-To Dr. Rowland and the other gentlemen signing the

10 17. Average and the howerds of mine can adequately Deer Sirs,—I fear that no words of mine can adequately express the feelings with which I receive your very flattering address and the handsome testimonial which accoming a many family in my family panies it. Believe me, I shall treasure them in my family so long as I live, in remembrance of those pleasing associa-tions with which I must ever regard my connection with this district.

this district.
It gives me great pleasure to find that during a residence
of so many years amongst you my public as well as my
private conduct have been such as to merit your approval
and the kind expressions of esteem and friendship conveyed
in year address sifted me even more heartfelt gratification
than the coelliness of the gift with which your generality
accompanies it.

accompanies it.

I thank you sincerely for the kind wishes you express
for the welfare of Mrs. North, myself, and family. I can
assure you we fully reciprocate them; and wherever our
future lot may be cast it will always rejoice us to hear of
the advancement and presperity of the district of Caroan
and its inhabitants. Wishing you may long enjoy every blessing this world

1 am, dear Sirs, yours most sincerely, BDWARD J. C. NORTH.

DRAPERY SALES. — FOTHERINGHAM and MULLEN, Auctioneers, take leave to announce that at the request of several of the importers, they intend commencing the SALE, by anction and privately, of General Drapery, at their New Auction Rooms, No. 273, George-street.

George-street.

As Manager of this branch of their business, they have secured the services of Mr. H. DIXON (for many years in the employment of the large Jondon house of Poster, Porter, and Co.), who is thoroughly and practically acquainted with the trade, well up to the requirements of this market, and already favourably known to most of the leading houses.

market, and arready saves and the save are now in a position ing house.

P. and M. feel confident that they are now in a position to give all possible satisfaction, and hope to meet with a share of support from importers and parchasers, assuring them that no exertion on their part shall be wanting to merit it.
The first Auction Sale will take place at or about the end

of this month, and the Auctioneers are now prepared to receive goods for eals privately or by auction. Exchange Auction Rooms, No. 273, George-street, Sydney, March 16th. PARTIES FURNISHING.—Country Buyers and others are invited to inspect the large stock of Ferniture. Iron and Brass Bedsteads, Carpets, Pier Glassess, &c., &c., now on view at the Auction Rooms of the under-

walter Bradley, auctionsor, Old Bank of Aus

FOR PRIVATE SALE, three first-class PIANO-FORTES, by Hopkinson; two ditto, by Ralph Smith and Co.; two by Rush and Co.; two by Bond; and one by Cadby.
WALTER BRADLEY, Old Bank of Australasia.

THE SYDNEY MAIL.—AGENTS for this journal must lodge their orders for the quantity they may require of the Town Edition with the counter clock not later than \$5 o'clock on FRIDAY EVENING.

. STOREKEEPERS can be supplied at rates which allow an ample margin for profit, but must remit the amount of each order in Advance. Orders from the Country should be posted in time to arrive in Sydney by the Thursday morning's mail.

Publishing Office, Hunter-street, Sydney.

REVISION COURTS.—ELECTORAL LISTS, 1863-1.—In accordance with the instructions directed under the 22nd section of the Blooteral Act 22 Victoria No. 20, the undermentioned planes are appointed by the Justices in Petty Sessions assembled, where courts for the revision of the Electoral lists shall be holden for the several electorates within the police district of Sydnoy, viz:—

1. Bast Sydney, Thursday, 19th March, Supreme Court, King-street.

2. West Sydney, Friday, 20th March, Town Hall, Wynyard-square.

3. Paddington, Monday, 23rd March, Council Chambers, Faddington, Monday, 23rd March, Council Chambers, Globe, Monday, 23rd March, Council Chambers, Globe, Conterbury, Tureday, 24th March, E. Noitch's, Bath Arms, Butwood.

5. Newtown, Monday, 23rd March, Watch-house, Newtown, Monday, 23rd March, Watch-house, Newtown,

town.
7. St. Leonard's, Wednesday, 25th March, Watch-house, North Shore.

7. St. Leonard's, Wednesday, 25th March, Watch-house, Morth Shore Magistrates were also appointed to revise the lists, viz.:

BAST SYDNEY.

1. James Murphy, Esq., 1. W. Spoer, Esq., J.P. J.P.

2. B. Burdekin, Esq., J.P., 3 David Feden, Esq., J.P.

3. Thomas Cock, Esq., J.P., 4. J. B. Smithers, Esq., J.P.

4. James Oatley, Esq., J.P.

PADRINGTON.

1. J. Birrell, Esq., J.P.

2. A. Lenchan, Esq., J.P.

2. A. Lenchan, Esq., J.P.

3. T. Cooper, Esq., J.P.

4. J. Williams, Esq., J.P.

4. J. Williams, Esq., J.P.

4. J. Williams, Esq., J.P.

5. T. LONARDINGTON.

1. J.P.

2. Thomas Hogg, Rsq., J.P.

2. R. S. Ross, Esq., J.P.

3. A. Fairfax, Esq., J.P.

4. R. S. Ross, Esq., J.P.

5. F. LEONAID'S.

1. W. Day, Esq., J.P.

2. E. M. Snyers, Esq., J.P.

3. R. Renaid, Esq., J.P.

4. Thomas Rountroo, Rsq., J.P.

3. R. Renaid, Esq., J.P.

4. Thomas Rountroo, Rsq., J.P.

5. Resp., J.P.

6. Thomas Rountroo, Rsq., J.P.

7. Thomas Rountroo, Rsq., J.P.

8. Thomas Rountroo, Rsq., J.P.

3. R. Renald, Esq., J.P.
4. Thomas Rountro, Beq. J.P.
HENRY CONNELL, Jun. Clerk of Petty Sessions,
Central Police Office, Sydney, 10th March, 1803.
In the Supreme Court of New South Wales.
Roclesiastical Jurisdiction.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales.

Recleated Jurisdiction.

In the goods of GEORGE HARRIS DE RUSETT, late of Bathurst-street, sydney, in the colony of New South Wales, wood and coal merchant, decreased.

NOTICE is hereby given that, at the expiration of fourteen days from the publication hereof, application will be made to this honourable Court that letters of administration, with the will annexed, of the percenal estate of the abovenamed decreased be granted to ROBERT DAVID NUSSEER DE RUSETT, of Sydney, gentleman, the duly authorised attorney of MARY BROAD DE RUSETT, of Lowisham, in the county of Kent in Begland, the surviving executor in the said will named. Dated this indeteent day of March, A.D. 1893.

GEORGE RVANS, proctor for the said Robert David Nuseer Pe Rusett, 575, George-street, Sydney.

DUNNETT and CO., Engineers and Founders.—

BUNNETT and CO., Engineers and Founders.—
Works: Deptord Kent. Offices: 17, Queen-street,
City: and 435, Parliamentary-street, Glasgow.—Patentees
of the Ravolving Thief-proof and Fire-proof Shutters, and
makers to:—

makers to:—
Royal Exchange, London
Bank of England
London and Westminster
Bank
London Joint Stock Bank
Union Bank of London
Gity Bank
Union Bank of London
London and County Bank
Union Bank of Australia
Co.

Williams, Deacon, and
Co.

Bank of Australasia English, Scottish, and Aus-tralian Chartered Bank Bank of New South Wales Bank of Viotoria , Barnett and Co. Bank of Victoria
Bank of Iteland
Peninsular and Oriental
Steam Navigation Com-

Peninsular and Oriontal
Steam Navigation Company
Nail Steam Packot
Company
General Steam Navigation
Company
War Office
Reclesiastical Commissioners
Earl' Snancer
Earl' Snancer

War Office

Scalesiastical Commissioners

Scalesiastical Commissioners

Scalesiastical Commissioners

Earl Spacer

Marquis of Salisbury

Mesers. Swan and Edgar
Globe Insurance Office

Steam engines and machinery of all kinds.

THE SYDNEY COMMERCIAL REVIEW will be ready for delivery THIS DAY, at 2 o'clock.
ROBERT PHILLIP and CO., E. I. and Colonial

Curries and Co. Hanbury and Co. Overend, Gurney, Co.

STUART'S EXPLORATIONS THROUGH THE COUNTRY OF AUSTRALIA—Last of the Explorers. 1 vol. 8vo, with chart, price 6s. A. CUBI'I', Bridge-street, and J. SANDS, George-street, Sydney. TATIONERY and Account Book Establishment, 426, George-street (next Harpur and Co.'s). T. S. POPE executes all orders for the above, either in fown or country, at the lowest rates.

PROSPECTOR'S HANDBOOK—A Catalogue of Minerals, by Brough Smyth, 1s. 6d. A. CUBITT Bridge-street.

Bridge-street.

NOTICE.—PUBLICANS and others in search of a
BAGATELLE TABLE, would do well to inspect
a riste-bottom one, manufactured by HENRY SMITH,
of Bourke-street, Surry Hills, for Edward Goodwin, of the
Turon Inn., George-street.

SHOP FRONTS, Fittings, and Joiner's Work, of every description, done on the shortest notice at E. HEAD'S, builder, Pitt-street, nearly opposite Theatre. Retimates given for alterations of any kind. S Y D N E Y C L O T H H A L L.
106, King-street.
THE CELEBRATED GUINEA TROUSERS

THE CELEBRATED GUINEA TROUSERS
DEPOT.
W. J. TICKLE respectfully announces to his
numerous friends and customers that, in addition to his
present well-selected slock of

WOOLLENS,
autable for the approaching season, consisting of black
and faucy docekins, heirlines, elik mixtures, keresys,
crape-faced decekins, sergos, &c.

W. J. T. respectfully solicits an inspection of his immense stock, comprising all the nevelties of the season.

Black cloth suits, to order £4 4 0

Angola tweed ditto, ditto 3 10 0

Silk mixture ditto, ditto 3 10 0

Black cloth trouers, ditto 1 5 0

Bedford cord difto, well shrunk 1 5 0

Fancy docekin ditto, to order 1 1 0

Angola tweed ditto, to to der 1 1 0

Black cloth trousers ditto 0 1 2 6

W. J. T. guarantees every article being ahrunk before

JIGCA COOL YOUNG, WEI MIAGE 0 12 5
W.J. T. guarantees every article being ahrunk bafore
being made up.
W.J. TICKLE, practical tailor, &c., Sydney Cloth
Hall, 166, King-atreet. POOLE and COMPANY, unquestionably the cheapest and best Tailors in the colony.

POOLE and COMPANY, makers of the sterling fit 2s, 6d. Trousers, and £3 10s. Suits. POOLE and COMPANY, the world-renowned Tailors, 313, George-street, north of Wynyard-street.

AMENDUMATA,—By her Majesty's Royal Letters
Patent, dated August 16th, 1862, No. 2302,
Rirby's Royal Patent Hamendumata (coat and waisteoat
combined). The advantage of this patent is that it must
secure a perfect fit in both coat and vest, and can be
enlarged to any size. The first case of these novol and
elegant garments imported into the colony has just been
opened by the undersigned, and gentlemen are lavited to
inspect them. HOBSON and WHITING, the French
Kild Glova Warehouse, 69, Hunter-street.

CASH! CASH!! CASH!!—To clear out the residue of our Summer Stock.—The original HENRY HAYES and CO., the acknewleged best and chespect Tallors in the colony, "Mark decidedly not Fugh," have resolved to reduce their wonderful guines trousers to 18s.; their 70s. mails to 63s.; their highest class five guines suits to four guiness; and all other items in proportion; of course for immediate each, and for a short time only. 456, Goorgeatreet, four deors from Market-street.

CHEAP BEDDING.—The AUSTRALIAN BEDDING COMPANY, 7, Bridge-streat, Sydney.—
Established to supply the public with good bedding, at nederate viries. Established to supply the public with good security, its moderate prices.

Byery article warranted genuine, Old mattresses remade equal to new, and returned in four hours—the materials thoroughly cleansed and recarded by machine, at a mode-rate charge. Good straw palliasses, all since, on hand,

A USTRALASIAN FIRE, LIFE, and MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Head Office: Rial of Compare, Molbourne.
Possessing an accumulated reserve fund that amounts to upwards of £60,000.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

First-class risks are taken at rates of premium varying from 3s. 6d. to £6. £6.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Folicies effected at lowest current rates, and losses. made payable in Sydney, Malbourne, or Leadon, at option of ascurrer.

This Company is favourably known in the colonies for the analysis of the strength of the str

FARMER AUTUMN and WINTER MANTLES.

Specialities will be consulcuous in this department, which NEW AUTUMN and WINTER MANTLES.

Specialities will be conspicuous in this department, which comprise every kind of Mantle Clock, and Jacket, both of Foreign and British manufacture, in cloth, silk, and velvet. The stock is the most superb ever submitted to the public of New South Wales. The following are a few of the leading neveltics worthy of special notice:—

The AZELIA— the gem of the season; trimunings and appointments magnificent. Price three guineas.

The VALIETRI—the first now shape, as wort by the higher circle in Paris. Price four guineas.

The LUCAN—of exquisite beauty, richly trimuned; a true specimen of high art. Price five guineas.

The FRANCISCA, velvet—a special favourite with the Empress Rugenie; the decorations of the highest order, with new and obegant appointments. Price elevan puincas.

guineas.

The QUEEN, velvet—quite now; the trimmings of the most costly description, in real lase and appointments. Pricetwenty guineas.

Many superb cloth and volvet cloaks, of equally rich design and materials to those specially enumerated, may be selected from, at prices from one to twenty guineas.

A large selection of cheap and useful mattless, jackets, &c.—in children's, from 6s 11d each; in ladies, from 8s 9d each.

victoria House, Pitt-street.

Victoria House, Fitt-street.

PICH LYONS AND PARIS WOVEN CACH-MERE SHAWLS, MADE FROM THIBET WOOL.—FARMER and PAINTER, encouraged by the very quick rate of the above class of goods imperied by them last season, ordered very largely for the present autumn and winter, and have now the pleasure to inform their partons and the general public, that they are now showing in their shawl saloon some of the choicest manufacture.

The prices are from 8 to 50 guincas.

Especial attention is to vict by the particular design for which the prize medal of the International Exhibition of London was awarded—A SHAWL, the first of its class, a production of the highest art of manufacture. FARMER and PAINTER were purchasers of this SHAWL, and several others, at the close of the Exhibition.

In addition to the above, the general stock of shawls will be found to comprise every novelty produced for the season, including the new brimmed shawls, with far, silk, volvet, &c.; shrpherde checks and clan tartans in great choice.

Victoria Hruse, Pilit-street

Ke; shrpherde' checks and clan tartans in grest choice. Victoria Herase, Pitt-street

SLIK DEPARTMENT.—The FGREIGN SILKS for the coming season are magnificent exhibitions of the ckill of their artists, and those of British manufacture unsurpassed in their useful qualities and good tasts.

FAIMMER and PAINTER can now show a more superb variety of FANCY SILKS; in all the naw; colourings and designs, than at any former period. The stock of FLAIN COLOURED GLACE SILKS is also replete with the new shades, as worn in the most fashfomable European circles.

FANCY DRESSES, STUFFS, &c.

The manufacturers of Mixed Materials have been highly successful this season. Novel and Beautiful Dresses may be selected from this Department, from one to three guineas; others, more adapted for morning wear, at a much less sum. The fabrics are plain and fancy Reps., Reptaras and Drougaets, Mobatirs and Winceys, in plain, checked, and embroidered Gala Plaide, all-weel Clan Tartans, &c., French Merfunes, Delaines, and Cobourge, in all the new colours.

KKIRTS AND SKIRTINGS. IN GREAT CHOICE.

colours, Statuts, and Cossonya, in art has now colours, SKIRTS AND SKIRTINGS, IN GREAT CHOICE. The various Departments of MILLINERY and STRAW GOODS, Gloves, Ribbons, Lace, and Fancy Goods, Trimmings, Haberdashery, &c., have all been augmented by the recent importations, and will be found to represent a large assortment of goods of their respective classes. FARMER and PAINTER, Victoria House, Pitt-st. March, 1863.

THE NEW CONCERN IN KING-STREET.—
ARDERN and EDMONDSON (late Contin and Grifflithe), having bought the remainder of Mr. R. Grifflithe's took at a large discount, will SELL OFF those me during the month of MARCH. The whole has been re-marked, and presents bargains bons file worth the immediate attention of the public, who are now invited to purchase the same.

teme.

The following are for selection:—
A considerable parcel of beautiful gloves, choice colours, all perfect, 124d per pair
Ladies' white merino hose, 43d per pair; various sizes, all

one price
Feshionable walking dresses, in mehairs, all one price, 43d
—sold this sesson at 121d per yard
Beautiful sain checked ladies dresses, 63d per yard—sold
this season at 163d

Beautiful satin checked ladics' dresses, 63d per yard—sold this season at 163d. Winceys and tweeds for dresses, useful colours, 63d, usually sold at 12d. A parcel of rich black glace slike will be cut out at 2s 11d. The remaining stock of long-loths at 53d. A mixed lot of towellings, all at 33d. A mixed lot of towellings, all at 31d. Ladies' and gentlemen's cambric handkerchiefs 6d each, all same pries; also collars and mustlin sets at leas than half value. General drapery and alanchester department, all the old stock to be cleared out at such prices as will be favourable to laying in a stock of these goods. In the ladies' room, millinery, underelething, and hats. New shawl and mantle room, 33 feet by 100 feet, containing bargains in shawls, mantles, and jackets. ADBEN and RDMONDSON work their catablishmen with two divisions of assistants (each est worked ten hours only), opening at 8 o'clock a.m., and closing at 9 p.m.

9 p.m. A FAMILY MOURNING DEPARTMENT.
"The Ladies Establishment."
ARDERN and EDMONDSON (late Coutin and
Griffliths), 86, King atreet.

Griffiths), 86, King-street.

INLARGED SHAWL-ROOM, thirty-three feet by
100 feet, containing parcels of medium coloured
SHAWLS, part of Griffithr' stock, bought at a large discount, the whole at prices that must surprise every one.
COLOURED LONG FANCY SHAWLS, 6s 11d
SHAFPHERD'S PLAIDS, 10s 6d.
Also, some hundreds of richer and more valuable shawls.

SHEPHERD'S FLATOS, 108 od.
Also, some hundreds of richer and more valuable shawls,
with elegant MANTLES, yachting and walking Jackets,
Paletots, and Closks. Paris make, all to be run off quickly.
N.B. All period in also forces. N.B.—All priced in plain figures.
ARDERN and EDMONDSON (late Coutin and riffiths), 86, King-street.

ALBERTA and EDMONDSON (late Coulin and Grifflithe), 85, Kings-street.

MESSIS. ARDERN and EDMONDSON have decided on the following subdivision of labour and time in their heure, as anitable to Arastralian life and ollmate, viz., one division of the assistants will be in business and ready for the morning trade at eight o'clock, and leave off business at six o'clock prompt; the second division of the assistants will be in business at eleven o'clock a.m., and close at nine o'clock p.m., affording by this change one hour in the morning, and two in the evening, together three additional hours for shopping, whilst the highest principles of limited hours of labour are strictly carried out to enable all their young people to have reasonable and fixed hours for recreation in daylight, and also by this means convenience a large class of persons engaged in various fixed engagements during the midday.

engaged in various fixed engagements during the midday.

DEPARTMENTS IN THE LADIES'
KSTABLISHMENT,
The Haberdashery Department
The Trimming Department
The Thosery Department
The Glove Department
The Glove Department
The Glove Department
The Ribbon Department
The Ribbon Department
The Paccy Department
The Paccy Department
The Dress and Skirt Department
The Dress and Skirt Department
The Dress and Skirt Department
The Manchester Department
The Table Linen Department
The Finth Department
The Finth Department
The Flammel Department
The Flammel Department
The Shawl and Mantle Department
The Shawl and Mantle Department
The Shawl and Mantle Department
The Ladies' Underclothing Department
The Family Mourning and Undertakers Department.
Arrangements have been made for the delivery of parcels same day.
N.B.—All priced in common plain figures, and not the

ame day.

N.B.—All priced in common plain figures, and not the least alteration in price.

ARDBRN and EDMONDSON (late Coutin and Grillith's), 86, King-street.

P.S.—Messrs. ARDBRN and BDMONDSON, in com-

P.S.—Messra. ARDERN and EDMONDSON, in commencing their General Drapery Business, taking the lead, and inaugurating a new system affecting the management of retail trading in this ago of progressive improvements, have determined to hold and to athlitic fixed principles which shall embrace the strictest uprightness in all their trabsactions, and to adopt the new London first-class usage of marking every thing in plain figures, making no second price, glving their customers the full length of dressos, &c., and attending personally and vigilantly to all their customers and to their orders. This may not be so sparmodic a way of making menor as some persons select, but Miesra. ARDERN and ROMONDSON believes this to be the most oventually successful, and satisfactory to the public and to themselves.

Thay COB, first-class town hack or roadstor, will carry

PAY COB, first-class town back or roadster, will carry a lady, perfect in all paces, quiet, and free from vice, 6 years old; price £12. Apply BEAUMONT and WALLER, Castleroegh-street.

HARPER TWELVETREES' PATENT WASHING MACHINE will wash as many clothes in a
fow hours, especially if used with "Harper Twolvetrees'
Scap Powder," as a woman can wash in two days by the
old method of hand-rubbing, besides doing the work botter,
with half the sonp and fuel. It will wash blankets, sheets,
counterpanes, or any large things, as casy as it will do a
handkerchief or a collar, and is the cheapeds article ever
invented. The Works, Bromley-by-Bow, London. Sold
retail by Mosear VOUNGRH and SON, 105, Pitt-struct.
Sole wholesale spents for New South Wales, Mossas. B.
and W. PAUL, 89, York-street, Sydney.

TERTH, TERTH.

Mr. M. EMANUEL, dentist, continues to supply
ARTIFICIAL TERTH.

ARTIFICIAL TERTH.

Mastication and articula-

ion guaranteed.

A single teeth, from ... 10s. 0d.

Becayed teeth stopped ... 5s. 0d.

Teeth extracted 2a. 6d.

Toth the address—330, Georga-street, near Hunter-street, over Mr. Jones, joweller's.

AT Note the address—320, Georgo-street, near Hunter-street, over Mr. Jones, joveller's.

SOMETHING NEW IN AUSTRALIA.—The strending of the Australian public is invited to the most genial and in-fallible Tenio and Alterative ever introduced in this country. Hostetter's STOMACH BITTERS is not merely a Restorative. Its preventional operation is even more catraordinary than its curative properties. It fortifies the system against the deadly effects of numbelessme nit, inpure water, privation and exposure, and literally forstalls the harassing and dangerous discusses of the atomach and bowels peculiar to wild unsettled regions. In the mining districts of California it has superceded all other atimulants and tonics, including quinine, and wherever it is used regularly as a preventive, intermittent and billious remittent fiver are comparatively unknown. The spirit of tyo, the purset of all diffusive stimulants is intermixed with the juices of tonic, alterative, anti-secribatic and antibilious plants and roots, in this powerful constitutional invigerant, of which the proprietors are now manufacturing from 800 to 1000 dozen bottler per week at their lumeness cetablishment at l'its-burgh, Penneylvania, United States.

Obtainable of all the prominent druggists.

STANFORD and CO., solo agente, 208, Pitt-street, Sydney.

N S A L
Turpentino, in drums and cases
Raw and boiled oil, in hogsheads and drums
Colza oil, in ditto and ditto
Olivo oil, in half-jars and hogsheads
Palm oil, in hogshead
White and red lead, dry colours
Ground paints

Ground paints
Kerosene and paraffine oil.
BLLIOTT, BROTHERS, 181, Pitt-street. MORISON'S VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL PILLS, the only medicine that strikes at the root of all discases. Almost all the purgatives at doctors are quite inofficient, and we might in proof cite the cases of Primos Albert and Count Cavour, which required such a medicine as Morison's to strike at once to the disease by cleansing the stomach and bowels. This has been proved by an experience of thirty years, during which time upwards of 600,000 cases of cure have been effected. James Morison not only laught the public how to cure their own aitments, but also recruct the world from the dangers of false medical doctines. Sole wholesale agents for Australia, Messrs, M. A. WORMS and CO., 21, Wyngard-lane.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT and PILLS,—Bowel Complaints, Diarrho:a.—When these diseases provail, immediate recourse should be had to this olutionat, which should be well rubbed two or three times a day upon the abdemen and the intestinal irritation will gradually subside. Sold by SARPY and MUSGRAVE, 93, Kingstreet School.

side. Sold by GARNA street, Sydney.

INSECT FOWDER—The genuine powder, as recommended by Mr. Kreilt, of the Museum (not Keating's), to'd wholessele and retail by A. KIRSCHBAUM, chomist, the Vincestral.

100 AUSTRALIAN JOINT STOCK BANK SHARBS for SALE, price £12 12s. 6d. each. Apply to RAPHABL, Margaret-street. FOR SALE. 10 Shares in the Minusi Ceal Company

BILLIARDS.—Wanted to SELL, 2 first-class BIL-LIARD TABLES. MOSES LEMON, 113 PORTMANTRAUS and TRAVELLING BAGS, all sizes and qualities. M'MAHON'S, 410, George-st.

P sizes and qualities. M'MAHON'S, 410, George-st.

DRESSING CASES.—Portable and other Dressing
Cases, from 4s. 6d. M'MAHON'S. DAPIBR MACHE WARE. Writing Docks, Workboxes, Cabinete, &c. M'MAHON'S, 410, George-et.

ROBGERS' RAZORS, la.; Steel Scissors, la. par pair; good Penknives, ls. M'MAHON'S, 410, George-street.

A NERICAN COOKING STOVES.—Just arrived, of the latest patterns and designs, the Surprise, Snow and Golden Age. STANFORD and CO., 208,

NDENTS.—The Undersigned are prepared to execute indents in the following branches, on favourable terms:—

Birmingham and Sheffield goods, from Messra, RABONE,
BROTHERS, and CO., Birmingham.

American tools, &c., through their NEW YORK
AGENTS
Glass-sheet comments. Glass—sheet, crown, plate, and ornamental, from Messrs. CHANCE, BROTHERS, and CO. Plated and silver ware, from Messrs. ELKINGTON and

CO.
Drugs and chemicals, from Mossrs. BAILEY and SONS,
Wolverhampton
English and foreign fancy goods, glass, and earthenware.
Revery information as to prices may be obtained, and
books of drawings and samples seen, by applying to
RABONE, FEEZ, and CO., 3, Wynyard-street.

MUNTZ'S YELLOW METAL, and Nails Morewood's corrugated iron, Milnor's fire-proof safes Blasting powder, patent safely and tape fure White lend, zinc; black, red, and green paints Kerosens oil, Yankee chains, showels, picks, &c.
Negrohead and cavendish tobacco, bath bricks, chloory Negronesd and cavendish topacco, bath brioks, chick Wotherspoon's confectionery, Glendfeld starch Scotch whicky, in bulk and bottle; Barclay's porter Frinting, writing, brown, and coloured papera Invoices of sawed muslins, trouserings, &c. For SALE by CAIRD, PATRESON, and

CAIRD, PATERSON, and CO. HART'S ADELAIDE FLOUR.-FOR SALE:

Batra superfine
Silk-dressed bouseholds
Silk-dressed seconds.
HENRY H. BRAUCHAMP, 14, Barrack-street. BOWMAN'S ADECAIDE FLOUR, silk-dressed. HENRY H. BEAUCHAMP, 14, Barrack-street. A DELAIDE WHEAT .- Prime sample for SALE.
HENRY H. BEAUCHAMP, 14, Barrack-street. BONNIOT'S CASE BRANDY, now landing, for SALE. HENRY H. BRAUCHAMP, 14, Barrack

FOR SALE, a lot of empty HOGSHEADS. A. TOOGOOD, Pitt and King streets. A LE.—Londen bottled India Pale, 8s quarts, 6s pints, MILLER, JOBSON, and CO., 52, New Pitt-street. AURI PINE, in log and spars, for SALE, at JOHN BOOTH'S Balmain Saw-mills, and 11, Sussex-et, near A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf.

Berrioghators. Refrigerators of different sizes.

Apply at the Liverpool Street Saw Mills, or to WILKINSON, BROTHERS, and CO., No. 30, Hunder-street. NEW SOUTH WALES WINES.—On SALE, of the finest quality, which will bear comparison with any wines of their character. Guaranteed to keep in draught or in bottle—in any part of the world.

Muscatel
Tokay
Madeira
Kaludah
Burgundy.

Burgundy,

The justly celebrated Tokay is unrivated, and requires
only a trial to prove that New South Wales can produce
wines worthy of patronage.

G. S. LEATHES and CO., 1, Wynyard-street.

COLONIAL WINE.—The undersigned intimates to his numerous friends that he has received from a well-known and celebrated vineyard the first sample of COLONIAL SHERRY, that has ever been submitted to the public. Samples now on hand. Price, 7a. 6d. per gallon, or 17a. per dozon. B. PALMER, Pitt and King streets.

BASS' No. 3 ALE, new brow, ex Highflyer. OATS, Barley, Maize, Hay, Bran, Tobacco, on Sale, a W. PRITCHARD'S, Market Wharf.

FOR SALE, prime Mess BEBF, in tieross, half-tieross and kegs. HENHY BELL, Pitt-street. CHINESE OIL.—Very superior samples always on hand. A. TANGE and CO., No. 3, Jamison-street.

A MERICAN CORN SHELLERS and Eagle Ploughers, HEBBLEWHITE, corner Pitt and Park atrocts FIREWORKS, best London made, wholesale and re-tail. PALMER, 620, George-street South.

QUICKSILVER, in 78 lb. bottles, for SALE by RABONE, FEEZ, and CO.

ON SALE, ex TRAVELLER, from Warnambool,—
100 tone potatoes
600 bushels outs
6 tons hay
1 ton cheese.
R. Y. HARDY, 107, Sussex-street.

ON SALE by the UNDERSIGNED—
Adelaide four—Magerey's, Hart's, Dunn's, and
Sismey's Adelaide bran
Mauritius sugar—Ration, counter, and fine white crystals, Mauritius sugar—Ration, counter, and in 50 lb. bags.
HENRIQUES, JOUBERT, and CO.

CALIPORNIA FLOUR in 50 lb. bage, just landing or Gertrude, from San Francisco.

The colobrated Goldon Gats brand, unequalited in quality by anything ever produced, can be obtained in any quantity at the office of the understigned. OBORGE A. LLOYD and CO., Lloyd's Chambers,

A DELAIDE FLOUR.—The undersigned agents for Beeby and Dunatan's superflue slik drossed FLOUR, have always supplies in hand for SALE, or will contract for forward delivery. BEILEY and SOOTT, Pitt-street.

for forward delivery. BELLBY and SCOTT, Pitt-street.

CALIFORNIAN FLOUR.—Extra superfuso national Mill.—Pioneer and Mission brands in quarter-sacks of 50 pounds each, just landed ex Kutuzuii, from San (Copy of Flour Inspector's certificata.)

"This is to certify that I have inspected \$532 quarter-sacks flour, brand "National Aillis," superfuso, shipped on board the barque Kutuzoff, and find the same a superire article of superfuso.

"(Signed) R, R. WATERMON, Flour Inspector, "San Francisco, December 24th, 1852."

The above is the latest importation of Californian flur in this market.

BEILBY and SCOTT, Pitt-street.

Parish and SCOCT, Pitt-street,

O R S A L B, by the undersigned—
40 cheets congou tea, ex Zephyr
40 cheets hysonskin
60 tons flour, in 100 and 2001b, bags
20 tons Adelaide enten hay
16 tons Adelaide luceron hay
20 tons best colonial scap
1000 bushels maize
60 quarter-casks superior sherry wine

60 quarter-casks superior sherry wine 30 quarter-casks fincet highland whisky 50 cases superior red hock. CAMERON and CO, New Pitt-street.

CAMERON and UU, New Fiu-street.

TEAM - ENGINES, &c., for SALE,
2 five-horeo power, portable, with flue bellera
1 eight-horse ditto, ditto, ditto
Five and eight-horse, ditto, tubular boilers
Tea and fifteen horse-power, stationary, with flue boilers
Boiler plate, tube plate, cast and shear steel
V. I. R. belling, hammers, flue, sheet zino.

CAIRD, PATERSON, and CO.

CONTRACTORS, Buildors, and others.-For SALE:

Do sets of rallway wagon wheels and axies to carrier and quarry cranes of crallway wagon wheels and axies of crallway wagon wheels and axies of crallway wagon wheels and axies of crallway wagon wag Steam-engines from 10 to 50 horse power

l deal frame

1 10-borse Clayton and Shuttleworth, on whools
Alarge quantity of angle fron, &c.
WILLIAM GRANT, 99, Little Bourke-atcest West, MUNTZ'S PATENT METAL and Nails, all sizes, at CUTHBERT'S Shipyard, Miller's Point.

FIRE BRICKS, superior quality, in quantities to sult purchasers. S. A. JOSEPH, 249, George-street. 400,000 FRET Baltie, American, and Scritch Flooring, Oregon, and clear pine. W. 500,000 FEET Colonial Hardwood, Coder, and Solffe, Circular Quay.

200,000 FEET Baltic Oregon, and Springer

BALTIC Oregon, and Hardwood, ground and bingued Flooring, may thickness. GOODLET and SMITH, Erskino-street. 3000 DOORS, Glazed Windows, Mouldings, Archi-traves, skirting, GOODLET and SMITH, Erskine-street, and Parramatia-street.

250,000 FEET Clear Pine, shelving, T. and G. GOODLET and SMITH, Brakine-street.

GOODLET and SMITH, Brakina-street.

600,000 FRET hardwood, deale, clear pine,
T. and G. flooring boards, &c. WilLIAM JOLLY and CO., foot of Bathurst-street.

TO COACHBUILDERS.—MILLER, BROTHERS,
Coashbuildors, Molbourne, have on SALE the largest
and best-relected stock of hubs, blokery spokes, rims, &c.,
commelled and dash leathers, silver hubbands, and very
article connected with the trade; these goods being personally selected by one of the firm, and bought for eash. On
receipt of orders the trade may depend upon receiving firstclars goods, at lowest prices. Sead for catalogue.

DUGIES.—The undersigned, boluge practical

BUGGIRS. — The undersigned, being practical coach builders, and members of the respective branches of the trade, are prepared to supply those who may favour them with orders for their own improved buggles, or American manufacture, by best makers, built according to our own designs, to suit the requirements of the colonies, chaspit than any house in the trade; designs and prices on application at our factory. MILLER, BROTHERS, 121, and 128, Russell-atrect, Melbourne.

128, Ruseell-streef, Melbourne.

TO BE DISPOSED of, the Lease and Business of the inn known as the WAYERLEY TEA GARDENS, now in the occupation of James Webb, Waverley, For particulars and terms, apply to JAMES WEBE, on the spot, or to Mesers. TOOTH and CO., Kent Brewery. Flot, or to messers. 1 OUTH and OU., Each frewery.

TOR SALE or LEASE, DURHAM FARK (80 acres),

cleared and stumped, river frontage. Great Southern

Road runs through the property; I mile from railway
station. A small COTTAGE and garden on property.

Apply to THOMAS WILLIAMS, Esq., solicitor; or

RICHARD SADLEIR, Chelsen-street.

FOR SALE, an Allotment of LAND, close to the Newbown Railway Station, measuring 82 feet front-age and 83 feet deep. For particulars and price apply to M1. M. CASTLE, Pitt-street North.

FOR SALE, on the South Head Read, Two SHOP3, Neg, 143 and 145. THOMAS IRELAND, No. 12. FOR SALE, IN NEW ENGLAND.— 1500 ewes, 18 months old 1000 ditto, under 6 years 1600 ditto, aged. Also,

2500 ewes, 4 years, to aged 1000 wethers, 3 and 4 years. And 1000 ewes, aged. HOW, THOMSON, and CO. SALES BY AUCTION. TO FARMERS and those seeking for really Productive Farm Lands, attention is particu-larly requested to the sale on WEDNESDAY, 26th March,

at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, of the NAGNIFICENT ALLUVIAL FARMS, portions of the celebrated REGENTVILLE ESTATE. MORT and CO. WEDNESDAY, 25TH MARCH.—MAG-WEDNESDAY, 20TH MARCH.—MAUNT NIFICENT ALLUVIAL FARMS, PART OF THE REGENTVILLE ESTATE.

*** Attention is directed to the day of salo, WEDNESDAY, 25th March, at the Rooms, Fitt-street, at 11 o'clock.

MORT and CO.

Unredeemed Pledges. Diamond Ring, Brooches, and Braceleis English Gold Lever Watches, Chains, and Alberts Camera, Medicine Chest, Surgical Instruments Musical Instruments, and Boxes Galvanic Battery, Weighing Chair 5 boxes Clothing, Boots, &c.

A LEXANDER MOORE and CO. will sell by auction, at the Mart, Labour Bazair, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,

Terms, cash

TO BE SOLD at WOOLLER'S, by auction, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, Pitt-street,
The asual let of country horses. Also, carts, gigs, dogcarts, spring-carts, &c.
No charge for entering horses, &c., for sale. Proceeds
payable immediately after sale. Buggy Mare.

SYDNEY LAMBERT (late salesman to Burt and Co.), has received instructions to sell by auction, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clook, at the Newmarket Herse Bazant,

1 bay mare, thoroughly quiet in saddle, and a good buggy mare.

THIS DAY'S Have Selection THIS DAY'S Horse Sale.

SYDNEY LAMBERT'S (late salesman to Burt and Co.) sale THIS DAY, at the New-market Horne Bazaar, Pitt-street, opposite the School of Arie, at 10 c'olock, will comprise the following, 1 bay neare, thoroughly broken to harness and quist in a burger.

hrie, at 11 o'clock, will comprise the followings,
1 bay mare, theroughly broken to harness and qu'
buggy
1 roan cob, saddle and bridle (from Forbes)
1 brown borse, a therough hackney for a journey
1 brown borse, good in Jamess
2 useful borses
20 horses of various descriptions
Carls, trucks, dray harness, &c.

BURT and CO. are instructed by Mr. Wecks, of Tsralga, to sell by nuction, at the Sale Yards, Camperdown, on MONDAY next, March 23, at 2 o'clock, at 2 o'clock, at 2 o'clock, at 12 o'clock, in good condition, in for any sort of harness worze,

Goulburn Horses. MONDAY next, March 23.

http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1480725

THIS DAY'S Horne Sale. DURT and CO. will sell by auction, at their Baznar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, Pair of black mares; match, and run together Grey herse; good hackney, goes in harness Cheenut horse; good jurney horse Bay mare; carries a lady
Bay horse; been used to a buggy
Bay cob; weight carrier
Black cart horse
Cheenut mare and foal
Bay horse; idee and goes in single harness
Carte, dray, trucks, and harness.

Pure Merino Sheep, Just arrived ex Sophis, from Hamburgh.

BURT and CO. are favoured with instructions from Louis Stypman, Esq., agent for the clebrated German sheep breeders, Messrs. Adolph Steiger and C. A. Gadagast, to cell by auction, on MONDAY, the 23rd instant, at half- past 2 o'clock.

From the renowmed establishment of M. Adolph Steiger. Leutewitz, and Lethayn. Saxony.

30 pure Merino sheep—20 rams and 10 ewes.

All of which have arrived in strong healthy condition. Hock overer and others interested in the timprovement of colonial flecks are particularly invited to inspect these sheep, which are of unusual size, with very superior quality of flectors. Steigur has taken prizes for his above all ever the

which are or unusual size, will very superior quanty of fierce.

Mr. Stoiger has taken prizes for his shoop all over the continent, in England, France, and Victoria, and at the Battereca Park show in July, where sheep were exhibited in large numbers from all parts of the world, took the highest prizes.

On MONDAY next, 23rd March.

CITY FREEHOLD PROPERTY.
CLARENCE-STREET.
Cottage No. 167, together with the Land, having about
42 feet frontage to Charence-street, nearly opposite
Barrack-street, close to the Crispin Arms Inn.

TITLE unquestionable. For full particulars apply to WILLIAM M'GUIRE, Esq., solicitor, 139, King-

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 23rd March, at 11 o'clock,
The above well-known valuable freehold property,
Clarence-street.

Torms at sale.

MARANOA DISTRICT.

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practical respective supply for their manufac-our own , cheaper s on appli-i, 121, and

RDENS, rley. For 3B, on the wory. (80 acres), t Southern

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FOR POSITIVE SALE,
The well-known Runs situated on the Yuleba Creek,
called the

called the

DINGHAM STATION,
containing Four Large Blocks of excellent Grazing
Country, embracing an area of about 155 square miles,
and comprising
YULEBA, No. 2
TENGIN
UPPER TENGIN
CENTREBIT.

The first Three Blocks are on the Yuleba Creek, commencing five miles from the Balonne River, and extending up the Yuleba fifteen miles, with two and a half miles back on each side of the creek.

Centrabit is bounded on the west by the three Yuleba Blocks; on the south by the runs fronting the Balonne River; on the east by the runs fronting the Fanning and Degwood Creeks; and on the north by the runs of Messrs, Ferrett and Coxen. The area of this block is estimated at 50,000 acres.

With the above runs will be sold
13,560 SHEEP, more or less.
Stores, &c., to be taken by valuation, in the usual way.
Terms at sale.

Terms at sale.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from Mesars. FATTORINI and CO., as agents of Mesars, H. and C. Tom, to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Fitt-street, Sydney, on an early date, of which due notice will be given.

The above valuable and extensive pastoral property.
DINGHAM comprises a very large extent of permanently watered, excellent sheep grazing country, consisting of undulating ridges and flats, with biglow and salt bush. There is also a large extent of broad-leaved iron-bark and box country. The character of the station is generally very open, so that the sheep may be run in flocks of 1000 to 2000; it as estimated carrying capabilities is 39,000 aboep. Dingham lies about 240 miles west from Ipswich, from whence there is a good road passing through the towns of Condamine, Dalby, and Townsomba. A weekly usail passes within 10 miles of the head station.

The improvements consist of COTTAGE with three large rooms and verandah; a substantially built Woolehed, with lever press, two good mea's Hutz, first-rate store, and six outstations, with the necessary appliances for carrying on a station of this importance and value.

With DINGHAM will be sold the following high class

With DINGHAM will be sold the following high class young SHBEP, viz:

EWES-4600-35 years old, more or less 1700-Lambs to wean in March, more or less.

Total of EWES.

Total of EWES.

Total of EWES.

Total of WETHERS.

Total SHEEP, more or less..... 13,560

The attention of capitalists is specially called to the above property, as from the character and extent of the run, and the limited number of its present stock, it offers a very desirable opportunity for investment. The sheep are all of favourite classes, not one amongst the whole number being over 34 years old.

Further particulars may be obtained from Mesers.
FATTORINI and CO., Ipswich; or, RICHARDSON and WRENCH, at their Rooms, Fitt-street, Sydney.

Boots and Shoes.

Boots and Shose.

Opening Sale, at the New Exchange Auction Rooms,
No. 273, George-street.

Trunks of New and Seasonable Goods, from the
celebrated houses of
M. P. Manfield,
J. Eardenschn,
And other well-known makers.

Now landing ex Koscinsco, and other late arrivals.

Now landing ex Kosciusco, and other late arrivals.

FOTHERINGHAM and MULLEN have been favoured with instructions to sell by nuction, at their New Rooms, THIS DAY, Friday, 20th Instant, at 11 o'cleck prompt, Trunks boots and shoes, now and seasonable goods. From the celebrated manufacturers, Slater, Marshall, and Co., and M. P. Mandeld, comprtsing—Gents fine kid tops, clastic side boots Ditto strong springed, memel tops ditto Ditto strong springed, memel tops ditto Ditto fine call walking wellingtons Ditto light summer, full call blucher Mexis military wellingtons Ditto military bluchers Ditto bets kid, side springs, toe cap Ditto ditto kid hungarians Women's black cashmere, side springs, military hoels, meck buttons

Women's black cachmere, side springs, military hoels, mack buttons
Ditto coloured cachmere, side springs, pumps
Ditto English ditto, ditto ditto, military hoels
Ditto French ditto, hungarians
Ditto cloth, rivets, side lace, T.P. H.
Ditto memel balmorals, rivets, T.P. H.
Ditto black cachmere, side springs, M.H., rivets
Ditto ditto, ditto, side lace, M.H.
Ditto Margate slippers
Ditto Margate slippers
Ditto Terach coloured cachmere, side springs, geloshed
Ditto ditto, side springs
Ditto representations, side springs, rivets
Ditto French cachmere, side springs, rivets
Ditto French cachmere, side springs, rivets, military
hoels

heds the memoral cashmers, side springs, riv.
heds.
6-9 memol balmorals, pumps.
10-13 ditto ditto, ditto.
6-9 coloured cashmers, button boots, pumps.
10-13 ditto ditto, ditto ditto, ditto.
6-9 coloured cashmers, pumps.
10-13 ditto ditto, ditto.
4-5 broza, side springs.
4-5 hid, ditto ditto. 2-6 coloured merceco balmerals 2-5 French lasting butten boots 6-9 kid balmerals, rivets 10-13 ditto ditto, ditto

6.9 coloured cashmers, side springs, pumps 10-13 ditto ditte, ditto

Preliminary Notice.

Marble Chimney Pieces. Ex Marciautis, from Liverpool. 04 cases of Veined Dovo Statuary, and others.

COTHERINGHAM and MULLEN have received instructions from the importers, Messra.
Thacker, Daniell, and Co., to sell by auction, at their old Stores, No. 17, Wynyard-lane, immediately in the rear of their old auction rooms, on an early day,

64 cases superior marble mantel pieces.

Particulars in future issues. Preliminary Notice.

Damaged Grey Paper
Buvelapes
Perfumery
Saddlery
Photographic Albums, &c.
pers, Saddlers, Grocors, Porfumers, Pancy
Dealers, and others.

MONDAY, March 23rd. R. CHARLES TEAKLE will sell by auction, at his Rooms, Wynyard street, on WEDNESDAY, March 23rd, at 11 o'clock, 25 cases of the above.

No reserve,—Terms at sale.

No reserve,—Terms at sole.

In the Inselvent Estate of David Harvy.
To Partice Furnishing, Dealers, and others.

JAMES OCTAVIUS BRADLY has been favoured with instructions from John Morris, Esq., Official Assignce in the above estate, to sell by public auction, on the premises of David Harvy, of Balmain, THIS DAY, the 20th instant, at 11 o'clock. Superior and substantial household furniture and effects.

Terms, cash.
Offices—221, Pitt-street, mast King-street.

In the Inselvent Estate of Jane Coleman, fruiterer.

R. H. VAUGHAN has received instructions from the Official Assignee in the above
cetate to sell by public auction, at Bridge-street, on
SATURDAY next, at 11 o'clock.
A quantity of fancy birds, together with a good assortment of cages
Quantity excellent potatoes and pumpkins, &c.

Preliminary Notice.

A Sale by Pablic Auction will take place at R. Aluriel's New Rooms, opposite the Royal Hotel, in about 14 days of
75 Pockages, just landed, from Florence, of magnificent Marble, Agate, and Alabaster Statuary, Temples, Candelabras, Groupe, Busts, Large Vases, Fonts, Tazzas, Mossic Tables, Large Lione, and every species of Animals, Fruits, Pedestals, &c., all sculptured in the Etruscan, Pompelan, Gretian, Gothic, Fiorentine, and Neapolitan styles.

* This shipment is of a truly magnificent and classical character, having been selected by Signor G. B. Pandellini, whose recent visit to Sydnoy gave him an ample opportunity of studying the taste of the Australian public.

M. R. ROBERT MURIEL has received in structions from Signor D. Giovannoni, from Florence, (who must, after the sale of the above, proceed to India), to sell by public auction, at his New Rooms, opposite the Royal Hotel, within 14 days from this date, March 14th instant.

The above unquestivenely magnifoont shipment, in all 75 packages, which will prove to surpass, any previous consignment.

N.H.—Catalogues will be issued, and this superb collection will be on view four days prior to the sale, namely, from 10 and 5 p m., and from 7 p.m. to 10 p.m. Admission gratis, but by cards only.

Terms, cash.

Revenewcod Cottage, Surry Hills.

Ravenswood Cottage, Surry Hills.

A Sale by Public Auction will positively take place as above, between the 10th and 13th of April next,

A Truly Important Sale of
Very Costly and Elegant Furniture
A Pinnolorte by Collard and Collard
Area Engravings
Superb Graments and Articles of Vertu, &c., &c., &c.,
including the Silver-plate, Platedware, Richly-cut
Glassware, and every possible requisite for a Gentleman's Establishment.

• * To any Person about furnishing, the Auctioneer
requests especial attention. Catalogues and Cards to view
will be ready in a Isw days, obtainable at the office of the
Auctioneer, opposite the Royal Hotel.

R. ROBERT MURIEL has received instructions from Joseph Simmons, jun., Esq., to soil by public auction, at his residence, Ravenswood Cotrage, on or about the 10th or 13th of April next (prior to his doparture for Ragland).

The whole of his magnificent, and at the same time very useful and substantial, household furniture, &co., &co.

N.B.—Further particulars will appear in to-morrow's festue.

Terms at cale.

Terms at sale. Continuation Sale.
To Drapers
To Clethiers
To Warchousemen
To Storekeepers, &c.

Important Sale of first-class Drapery, Clothing, &c.

ROSSITER and LAZARUS have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Roma, on the above day, at 11 o'clock precisely,
130 cases of choice goods, comprising
Fine French merians, extra widths
Ditto ditto ditto, ingrain colours
Rich printed foulards
Ditto ditto reps
Silk strips wincoys
Aberdeen wincoys
Plain ditts
Pure Clonmel alpacas
Fine black lastros
Rich Norwich chocks
Fine jaconet muslins
Ladies' white cotten hose
Girla' ditto ditto
Infanta' caalimere cloaks and pellases
Ditto underdothing
Child's Intektrobeer and fazey dresses
Ladies' fine underdothing
Railway not skirts
Patent canrobus skirts
Brilliant fluted skirts
Skoleton skirts, twenty-five to fifty hoops
Ladies' flounced cambrle skirts

Brilliant fluted ekirta
Skoluton skirts, twenty-five to fifty hoops
Ladies' flounced cambric skirts
9-8 French printed cambrics
9-8 French printed cambrics
9-8 Hight ground ditto
4-4 printed dacians
Ladies' giopham morning robes
Rich triunning, assorted
Ladies' facey and bronzo belts
Ditto white woven corsets
Rich cachmere embroidered shawls
Shepherd plad longs, now styles
Cachmere D' Rooses equares
Capuchines and poleriaes
Rich barege shawls
Swies spotted muslins
Printed bordered cambric handkerchiefs

Linen and cotton ticks
Saxony Welsh flannels
Fine coloured ditto.
CLOTHING, SHIRTS, &o.
Fine white curves shirts, linen fittings
Ditto Swiss printed cambric shirts
Gentis fine melton cloth, silk trimmed
Ditto fany wool shirts, ditto
Ditto printed flannel ditto
Ditto printed flannel ditto
Ditto printed flannel ditto

Ditto printed flampel ditto Ditto fine angels, extra finish Ditto fancy regatta, new patterns Ditto linen collars, ditto Regent and tom thumb tics Genta' tics and soarfs Vulcanized and indiarubber braces Men's blue beaver jackets
Ditto ditto pilot ditto
Boys' and youths' caps
Gent's vulcanized waterpr

American Pea Jackete Winter Overcoats Waterproof Clothing.

THIS DAY, 20th March. ROSSITER and LAZARUS will sell by auction, at their Rooms, THIS DAY, 20th

Without any Reserve.
To cless Accounts of Consigness.
Silk, Spun, and Cotton Hosiery.

THIS DAY, the 20th, At 11 o'elock. MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, a Rooms, Pitt-street,
3 cases assorted hestery.
Terms at saie.

French Wovo Maids' White and Coloured Bands.

At II o'clook, MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at heir Rooms, Fitt-street, THISDAY, Drapery, Winter Goods, Blankets, Clothing, &c., &c. A large and sersonable consignment, just landed ex Kocciusko, Orwell, and Corques.

FRIDAY, 20th, At 11 o'clock,

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on the above day,
A large assortment of fresh seasunable winter drapery, blankets, clothing, &c., &c.
Winceys
Coloured glaces
Imitation Welsh flannels
General shifting the sh Imitation Welsh flannol Grey shirting French merinos Alpacas Victoria covers Crimean shirta Merino and L.W. ditto Umbrellas Forfaxs

Forfaza Madder bands Fancy doe vests Black wellington ditto Fancy doo voets
Black wellington ditto
Canvas
B. and Y. shirts
Mon's L.B. Seetch twill
Gents' drab oriental waterproof coats
Ditto black ditto ditto
Ditto black ditto ditto
Ladies' waterproof mantles and hoods
Gents' silk waterproof coats
Ditto legging
American reefers
Ditto, tancy lining
Boys' and youths' ditto
Drab driving coats
Tweed suits
Fancy doe sacs
Black alliance ditto
Dark and fancy bedford cord tronsers, &c.
Fancy doe trousers
Black and oxford ditto
Bedford veets
Black and oxford ditto
Bedford veets
Black care and the sale.

Blue serge shirts.
Terms, liberal, at sale.

Hobart Town Timber.
Ex Connaught Ranger, from Hobart Town.
For Unreserved Salo.
On Market Wharf. FRIDAY AFTERNOON, 20th March.

Assorted Hardwood Timber.
Palings, Staves.
To Timber Merchants, Builders, Contractors, and others.

E. THRELKELD and CO. have been instructed to sell by auction, on Market Wharf, THIS AFTERNOON, at 3.

The cargo of assorted Hebart Town timber ex Connaught

Ranger,
308 pieces harwood timber, 3 x 2, 4 x 2, 5 x 2, 6 x 2,
4 x 3, 5 x 3, 8 x 3
4024 broad box palings, 5 feet
2806 ditted ditte, 6 feet
1000 wattle staves, 2 feet 8
151 ditte, 4 feet
1246 ditte, 5 feet.

Terms at sale.

Terms at sale Terms at sale.

Oregon Timber.

Ex All Scrone, from Puget Sound.

T. and G. Boarde, 1 inch and 1½ inch
Pine Boarde, 1 inch
Scantling, 4 x 3
Quartering, 3 x 2, 4 x 2, 4 x 2½
Deck Plank, 6 x 2, 6 x 2½
Deck, 9 x 3, 10 x 3, 11 x 3, 12 x 3
Square Timber, 9 x 9, to 16 x 16.

mportant Notice to Timber Merchants, Builders, Con-tractors, Shippers to the Northern Ports, &c. For Unreserved Sale.

E. THRELKELD and CO. have been instructed by J. C. Melcolm, Esq., to sell by auction, Tills DAY, 20th March, at 3, on Market Wherf,
The carge of superior selected Oregon pine timber ex All Serene, from Puget Sound, imported expressly to order, and overy piece inspected by Captain Myers before being taken on board.
This well assorted cargo comprises 326,634 feet, divided as under, Viz.:

1018 feet Oregon pine boards, 1 inch
95,141 ditto ditto, T. and G., 1 inch
20,212 ditto ditto, T. and G., 1 inch
20,212 ditto ditto, T. and G., 12 inch.

DEALS.

12,535 feet, 9 x 3

DEALS.

12.535 feet, 9 x 3

12.535 ditto, 10 x 3

11.709 ditto, 11 x 3

12.435 ditto, 12 x 3.

DECK PLANKS.

9.807 feet, 6 x 2

18.798 ditto, 6 x 2;

SCANTLING, &c.

14.905 feet. 3 x 2

SCAN'LING, &c.
14,905 feet, 3 x 2
12,245 ditto, 4 x 2
9,378 ditto, 4 x 2
10,012 ditto, 5 x 3
10,022 ditto, 4 x 3.
SQUARE TIMBER.
10,221 feet, 9 x 9
10,100 ditto, 10 x 10
10,212 ditto, 12 x 12
9,833 ditto, 16 x 16.
Terms at sale.

Stone Lime. On account of whom it may concern.

FRIDAY, 20th March. On Market Wharf.

E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, on Market Wharf, THIS AFTERNOON, at 3.
250 bage stone lime.
Terms, cash.

On Market Wharf. FRIDAY, 20th March.

To Timber Merchanis, Joiners, Builders, and others.

E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, on Market Wharf, THIS AFTERNOON, at 3, 30,000 feet carpenters' clear pine boards, 2i te 3i inches. Terms at sale. Adelaide Hay. On Market Wharf.

THIS AFTERNOON, 20th March. To Hay and Corn Dealers, Contractors, Livery Stable-keepers, Draymen, and others. In lots to suit purchaseers.

E. THRELKELD and CO. have been instructed to sell by auction, on Market Wharf, THIS AFTERNOON, at 3, Ex Julie Heyn, 40 tons prime caten hay. Ferms at sale.

Household Furniture, &c. THIS DAY.

Horsehair and Leuther-covered Sofas and Couches Ditto ditto Chairs

Edward Bookcase, Dinner Waggon
Loo and other Tables, Pier Glasses
Chiffonieres, Marble-top and other Washstands
Bedsteads and Bedding, Chests Drawers
Hat Stand, Modorator Lemps
Oil Paintings by Dextor, and after the old masters
Cabinet of rare Australian Insects, &c.

MR. ROBERT HILLS has been favoured Rooms, 143, Pitt-street, opposite Union Bank, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, AY, at 11 o'clock,
A quantity of useful household furniture, removing for
convenience of sale.

Terms, cash.

Kerosene Oil.

For Unreserved Sale by Auction, THIS DAY. To Oilmen, Ironmongers, and others.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. will sell by nuction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock,
300 cases superior kerosens oil.
Without the slightest reserve.
To close an account.
Terms at sale.

Tarms at sale. Extensive and Important Sale of Greceries, Oilmen's Stores, Provisions Tess, Sugars, Coffee, &c., &c. THURSDAY, 26th March.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. will sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and Coloral streets, on THURSDAY, 28th March, at 11 clock. clock, Large parcels of teas, augurs, ollmen's stores, &c., &c.,

Highly Important and Positive Unreserved Sale of Choles New Autumn Goods.

Just landed ex Whinfell, Damsecus, Oswell, Ziba, and Kosciusko.

To Warehousemen, Drapers, Country Storekoepers, and others.

Two days' Sale, TUESDAY, and WEDNESDAY, 24th and 25th March.

M ESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions from Messrs. Smith and Riberedge, to sell by auction, without reserve, at their Now Stores, in Bank Court, King-street (in consequence of an alteration in the premisee), on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, 24th and 25th March, at 11 o'clock, 125 packages choice now autumn goods, just landed ex the above vessels.

Full particulars and catalogues will be duly published. The Auctioneers request the special attention of the trade to the above sale, the goods being all first-class, and bought by Mr. Smith for prompt cash; and as the present unfinished state of the stores prevents the goods being properly opened up, they will be edd in original packages without the slightest reserve.

Terms, very liberal, at sale.

Commissariat Stores.

T. W. BOWDEN will sell by auction, at the Commisseriat Department, on TUESDAY, the 24th of March, at 10 o'clock, on account of the Accountant General of H. M. Navy, the undermentioned articles landed from H. M. Ships.
Flushing jackets, casks, bread-hags, cook's skimmings, &c., &c.

Sale of Military and General Stores, at the Commissariat Offices, George-street.

TURSDAY, March 24th.

W. BOWDEN is instructed by the formissariat department, on TUBSDAY next, the 24th March, at 10 clock prount,
A variety of stores, no longer required for the public service, comprising clothing, woollen material, linesy wooley, children's shoes, scisors, brass and iron screws, saws; scales, weights, in brass and iron chicels, fron plouges, rasps, copper rivots, copper pumps, copper boilers, iron safe, trowels, sauking irons, wheels for handmills, grindstones, lids of boiltrs, dog irons, pawter urinals, pewter badpane, harness, punches, old shakos, and orass plates, &c., &c.

EIGHT small HOUSES, on the South Head Road, between Bourke and Dowling streets, and directly opposite the Roman Catholic Church, known as the Sacred Heart, together with the unimproved Land on the East side, as shown in the plan, and two small buildings at the rear of those fronting the South Head Road.

Road.
For positive Sale, by order of the Mortgages, at the risk of a former purchaser.

W. BOWDEN is instructed to sell by auction, at the Land Sale Rooms, 154, Pittstreet, on THURSDAY, the 26th March, at 110 elock for a quarter past 11 prompt,
All that PARGEL of LAND, situate in the parish of Alexandria, in the city of Sydney, containing 1 road 7 puches, more or less, commencing on the ceuth side of the old South Head Road, at a point distant 87 feet 10 inches, westerly from the city boundary, near the toll-bar, as it formerly stood; bounded on the east by a line bearing southerly, 79 feet to a ditch; on the south, by a line bearing nerth-westerly, 157 feet 6 inches; on the west, by land belonging to the estate of the late Robert Taylor, being a line 98 feet 6 inches to the old South Head Road; and on the north, by that road, 134 feet 3 inches, to the point of commencement, together with eight small houses crected thereon, and two at the rear.

Terms at sale.
Plan on view at the Rooms.
Farms of Rich Alluvial Land.

ortions of the Doribank Estate, known as the grant to the late Mr. Archibald M'Intyre, on the navigable part of the Williams River, about eight miles from Raymond Terrace, subdivided by him, and now highly cultivated by proprietors and tenants.

W. BOWDEN is instructed to sell by auction, at the Land Sale Rooms, 164, Pitt-street, on THURSDAY, the 9th of April, at 11 octock,

Pitt-street, on THURSDAY, the 9th of April, at 11 o'clock, 1st-2 farms containing 71 acres 2 roods 27 perches, being lots 7 and 16, adjoining each other, of the Deribank Estate, having a frontage of 10 chains to the navigable part of the River Williams, bounded on the north by Miskell's purchase, and on the east by a road separating it from other land purchased, and occupied by Miskell, formerly part of the same grant. A part of this land is cultivated and other wife improved. All fenced in. The newly-proclaimed road from Raymond Terrace passes through this property.

wife improved. All fenced in. The newly-proclaimed road from Raymond Terrace passes through
this property.

2nd—Lot 11, portion of the same grant, containing 30
acres 2 roods 12 perches.

3rd—Lot 12, a farm containing 34 acres, a little more or
lees, of the same estate, separated by a road one
chain wide from lot 11, and, like it, bounded on three
sides by roads of one chain wide, both partly improved, bounded on the side near the river by S.
Ketchley's farm.

This lot is also bounded on the south by M'Donald's, and
on the east by the road separating it from Miskill's.

Lot 11 is bounded on the north by Keegan's farm.
The old road from Raymond Terrace is near these farms,
so that the produce can be sent overy day either by land or
water to the steamers' wharf, and landed the same ovening
in Sydney. The soil is known to be of the finest kind for
agricultural purposes.

43 Title satisfactory. Terms, liberal. A plan on view
at the auction room.

A Two-storied double verandah House in Orown-steert, between Stanley and Francis streets, nearly opposite the Frimitive Methodist Chapel, being No. 172, on the cast side of the street. Also, a Cottage of 3 rooms at the rear, occupied by Mrs. Gilt.

W. BOWDEN is instructed to sell by auction, at the Land Sales' Room, 154, Pitt-street, on THURSDAY next, the 26th March, at 11 o'clock,
A stone-built house of two stories, stuccoed front, with double verandah, on the east side of Crown-street, numbered 172, the tenth door from Stanloy-street, rising the hill towards Liverpool-street.
The house contains two rooms, passage, and kitchen on the ground floor, and two rooms on the first floor, with Franch windows, entering into the upper verandah or covered balcony. A back entrance from a lane at the rear. Water laid on.
At the same time, and as part of the same lot, will he

Water laid on.

At the same time, and as part of the same lot, will be sold, a stone-built cottage at the rear, containing 2 rooms and kitchen, occupied by Mrs. Gill at a rental of 9s. par week. The house in Crown-street was vacated on the 16th instant, and will not be let before the sale. Mrs. Gill will show both houses. Clear title, may be seen at the Auction Rooms, and the key obtained there.

On SATURDAY, March 21st, at 11 o'clock. At the Old Bank of Australasia.

At the Old Bank of Australasia.

Office Fittings, Shop Counter Iron Safe, Copying Press
Diving-room Furniture
Large Loo Table, Dining Table
Hair-seated Chairs and Couch
Pier Glass, Brussels Carpet
Brass Cornice and Hangings
Cottage Planoforto and Stool
Riegant Drawing-room Suite
Walnut and Rosewood Loo Tables
Whatnot and Canterbusy
Three Brass Four-post Bedsteads, with Mattresses, Palliasses, Blankeis, &c., complete
Double-winged Wardrobs, with plate-glass door
Large Chost Drawers
Marble-slab Washatands and Drossing Tables
Dressing Glasses, Bedroom Chairs
Commodo Bedsteps
Single Iron Bedsteads and Mattresses
219 ozs. Sterling Silver
Ricctro-plate, Glass, China, &c.

The Treporty of a Gentleman leaving for England.

R. WALTER BRADLEY has received.

M. R. WALTER BRADLEY has received instructions to sell by auction, at his Rooms, o'clock, George-street, on SATURDAY, March 21st, at 11 o'clock,

clock,
The furniture of an eight-rouned house, removed to
town for the convenience of purchasers.
Terms, cash. On SATURDAY, March 21st, at 11 o'clock,

At the Old Bank of Australasia.
Large Set Goldsmith's Scales and Weights
6 Dozen Sata Gold Weights
Large handsome Silver Lace Cup
Silver Cup, Silver Mustard Pot
96 czs. sterling Silver Plato
Silver Chronometer, by French, Boyal Exchange
Dlamond Ring.

The property of a gentleman leaving the colony. R. WALTER BRADLEY has been favoured with instructions to sell by auction, at his Rooms, 239, George-street, on SATURDAY, March 21st, at 11 o'clock,
The above, without reserve.

Terms, cash. On SATURDAY, March 21st, at 12 o'clock.

At the Old Bank of Australasia.

For Unreserved Sale by Australasia.

For Unreserved Sale by Australasia.

A Pair of handsome Groy Carriage Horses, perfectly broken to single and double harness, very quiet, and warranted free from vice

Set Silver-mounted Double Harness

Elegant London-bull Barouche, for one or two horses, very light and nearly new.

R. WALTER BRADLEY will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 239, George-street, on SATURDAY, March 21st, at 12 o'clock,
The above (if not disposed of privately), in lots to suit purchasers.

Torms, cash.

Torms, cash.

Torms, cash.

Torms are to suit confidence recommend the above lot to any gentleman requiring a good serviceable turn-out; the horses are about 6 years old, excellent tempera, and any trial will be given. They will be on view the day before the sale.

On SATURDAY, 21st March, at 11 o'clock.
At the Old Bank of Australasia. Just landed ex Koscuisko, from London, Ten Cases Winfield's Brass Bedsteads (all sizes).

R. WALTER BRADLEY has been favoured with instructions to sell by auction, at his Rooms, 239, George-street, on SATURDAY, 21st March, at 11 o'clock. WS in diamond over S, 1-10—Ton cases brass bedatends.

Terms at sale.

Terms at sale.

On SATURDAY, March 2lst, at 11 o'clock.
At the Old Bank of Australasia.
Choice Collection of Carved Indian Satin and Saudal Wood Boxes
Siver inlaid Workboxes and Card Cases.

R. WALTER BRADLEY has been favoured with instructions to sell by auction, at his Rooms, 239, George-stroet, on SATURDAY, March 2lst, at 11 o'clock,
A choice collection of the above.

Terms, cash.

To Grocers, Earthenware Dealers.

To Grecers, Earthenware Dealers.
To Ironmongers, Stationers, Country Storekeepers,
and others.

On an early day next week. 400 Packages of General Merchandise, Preliminary Notice.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, on an early day next week,
400 packages, more or less, consisting of involces partly closed.
Full particulars in a fature issue.

MONDAY, 23rd March.

In the Insolvent Estate of Michael Melley, scap-maker, by order of J. P. Mackenzie, Esq., Official Assignee.

On the Premises, foot of Bay-street, Globe. CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions from J. P. Mackenzie, Esq., Official Assignee in the insolvent cetate of Michael Melley, to sell by auction, on the premises, at the foot of Bay-street, Globe, on MONDAY, 23rd instant, at 11 o'clock precisely. The entire specis in the cetate of Michael Melley, scapmaker, Bay-street, Globe.

Full particulars in to-morrow's issue.

Earthenware

To Earthenware Dealers. To Country Buyers and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, 20th March, 1863, at half-past 11 o'clock precisely, 35 peckages earthenware 20 ditto glassware 6 ditto china.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, March 20, 1863, at 11 o'clock precisely, 10 drums belmontine oil 5 drums kerosene ditto. Terms at sale.

Great unreserved Auction Sale of Fine Out Glassware. From the well-knewn manufacturers, Messrs. Sowerby and Noville.

Most Important
To Glassware Dealers
To Country Storekeepers
To Shippers, and
Trade generally. Tumblers, Goblets
Wines, Sugars, and Creams
Candlesticks, half-pint Ales
Pint and quart Caraffas and tops
Dishes, Buttors, Bowls
Pint and Quart Decanters
Plates, Salvers, Bowls and covers, &c.
Just landed ex Der West.

JOHN G. COHEN has received instructions to sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, March 20th, 1863, at half-past 11 o'clock precisely, 70 packages of Sowerby and Noville's colobrated glassware, just landed or Der West, comprising Tumblers Goblets
Wines
Spears and

Half-pint, pint, and quart decenters

Salvers

Bowls and covers, &c., &c.

* * The austioneer invites the especial attention of interesting byers and the trade generally to this important abipment of glassware, from the colebrated manufacturers Sowerby and Noville.

The well-known repute of this house is a sufficient guarantee for quality. The invoice comprises the newest class glassware.

FRIDAY, March 20th, 1863. Greceries, Oilmen's Stores, &c. To Grecers, Storekeepers, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, March 20, 1863, at 11 c'clock procisely, 11 c'clock procisely, 11 violes of groceries, oilmen's stores, &a., viz., Fint and quart pickles, mustards, bottled fruits Salmon, sardines, ‡ and † lb. tines, salad oll, &o., &s. Torms at sale.

THIS DAY, Friday, March 20, 1863. Bell and Black's Wax Vestas. To Grocers and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, Friday, March 20, 1863, at 11 o'clock precisely, On account of whom it may concern, With all faults, DBL is diamond, 16 cases Bell and Black's wax yestas, round plaids, 100 each, 12 gross.

Terms at sale,

To Millers, Bakers, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, Friday, March 20, 1863, at 11 o'clock proceely, To close accounts, 3 tons fine flour, firsts
3 tons ditto, seconds.

Terms at sale. Coolah.
160 Acres of Land, upon which is erected an Hotel name
Squatters' Home Inn.
By order of the Mortgagee.
To Merchants, Equations, Hotelkeepers, and others.

TOHN G. COHEN has received instruction

from the mortgages to sell, at the Bank Aucton Rooms, on TUESDAY, 14th April, 1863, at 11 clock predictly, 160 acres of rich alluvial land, situated on Coolah Greek, on which are erected the Squatters' Home Inn, known as the property of Mr. James M'Gubbin. Detailed particulars will be published.

20 Tone Manila Sugar, C Brand.

To Grocers, Storekeepers, and others. JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bink Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, March 20, 1863, at 11 o'clock precisely, 20 tone Manifa sugar, C brand. Terms at sale.

Weekly Produce Sale, THIS DAY, Friday, 20th March. Wool, Sheepskins, Tallow, Hides, Leather, Old Copper,

ESSRS. DURHAM and IRWIN will sell
by auction, at their Produce Stores, Circular
Quay, at 11 o'clock precisely,
100 bales wood
2000 sheepskins
24 casks tallow
1188 hides
Leather, second-hand copper, Also,
A quantity of English seed barley,
Terms, cash.

English Seed Barloy. THIS DAY, 20th March.

M ESSRS. DURHAM and IRWIN will sell by auction, at their Produce Stores, Circular Quey, at half-past 11 o'clock, 75 bage English seed barley. Terms, cash.

Produce Sale. Railway Auction Depot.

THOMAS DAWSON will sell by auction,
THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at the above Depot,
Fat calves, lambs, pigs, and a varied assortment of all
kinds of colonial produce, in lots to suit purchasors.

South Country Horses.

THOMAS DAWSON has been instructed by Messrs, J. and W. Almour, of Bogolong, to sell by auction, at the Camperdown Sale Yards, early noxt week, of which due notice will be given,
40 head of broken and unbroken horses, amongst which there will be found some fine colts fit for any harness.

Butchers Butchers Butchers Butchers

Butchers. Butchers. Butchers MR. W. FULLAGAR has received instruc-tions from Messrs. Flanagen to sell, at his Yards, Western Road, THISDAY, 20th March, at 11 o'clock.

300 besd of prime fat cattle, in lots to suit purchasers

MONDAY, March 22nd. PITT and SULLIVAN have received in-structions from Mr. Bather to sell by auc-tion, at Mr. John Fullagar's, on MONDAY, 23rd March, at 11 o'clock, 160 head of really prime cattle, in lots to suit pur-chasers.

PITT and SULLIVAN have received instructions from Messrs. R. and W. Oakes, to sell by public auction. at Mr. John Fullagar's, on MONDAY, next 23rd, at 11 of clock, 700 prime fat sheep, in lots.

TITT and SULLIVAN have received instructions from Mr. James Williams to sell by audion, at Mr. John Fullagar's, on MONDAY naxt, 23rd, at 11 o'clock, 200 head of prime fat cattle, from the A. A. Company's noted station, Warrah, Liverpool Plains.

Mahony's Horses.

JOHN B. LAVERACK has received instructions from Mr. John Herrand to bell by public auditon, on SATURDAY, the 21st instant, at half-past 1 o'clock, at Mr. James Dorset's Yards, Windsor, 20 colts and illies.

The above let of horses are from the stude of Mr. Patrick Mahony, and are strongly recommended to parties in want of useful hacks and carriage horses.

Terms at sale.

Windsor, March 16.

To Capitalists and others.

Large and Important Sale of Freehold Property, in the Town of Dalby, QUEENSLAND.

The Caledonian Hotel, With Kitchen, Stable, Outhouses, and everything completed the March March

Several superior Lots of Land, suitable for building sites.
Also,
Milch Cows and Fat Cattle, and a
Mixed Herd of Cattle,
New depasturing on the Maranoa, with
Working Bullock, Drays, and Gear, complete,
and Supplies.

GEORGE HOLMES has been favoured with instructions from Mr. Alexander Johnston to submit to public competition, on THURSDAY, April 2ad, at noon.

instructions from Mr. Alexander Johnston to submit to public competition, on THURSDAY, April 2nd, at noon,
All that valuable property, the well-known Caledonian Hotel, which stands on 1½ acro of land, shad has frontages to three different streets, viz., Drayton-street, Gunningham-street, and Stowart-street; being the outlet, and commanding the whole of the tradic to the north and to the west.

The Caledonian Hotel, a substantial and faithfully erected two-storied building, is built entirely of sawn hardwood, and contains fourteen rooms, viz., first parlour 20 x 14, second parlour 20 x 18, bar parlour, private stiting-room, har room, and nine large and well-ventilated bedrooms; also a capacious cellar. It is under present rental to Mr. S. Gibeen at £200 per annum, and the lease expires in about three years.

THE KITCHEN
is detached, and contains four large rooms and a paniry, and is unexceptionably fitted with the necessary conveniences for ensuring the comforts so congenial to the traveller.

Convenient to the kitchen is a well of pure water.

THE STABLE
is faithfully built, and contains fourteen stalls, with loose box, and harness-room complete. The hayloft is capables of holding ten tone of hay.

THE GARDEN
is stocked with a choice variety of trees in full bearing, and embraces one acre of ground, securely fenced with a five-feet paling fence.

On the premises is a newly-creeted milking-yard, with bells and call-pen complete.

THE PADDOCK

Ontheir and a contains a permanent supply of good water. This valuable land ad-

THE PADDOCK

contains 40 acres, more or less, is securely fenced, and has a permunent supply of good water. This valuable land adjoins the town lots. There are no suburban lots between, and the lots adjoining the paddock have been sold at the rate of £35 per acre. It is, therefore, apparent that the requirements of an increasing town will make this paddock invaluable for building purposes.

Title, Purchase from the Crown.

Title, Furchase from the Crown.

Terms:—One-fourth cash; the remainder, approved bills at three, six, and twelve months, with bank interest added. Also, 9 allotments of land, most centrally situated and forming choice and most desirable building sites. Mr. Johnston, being about one of the earliest recidents in Dalby, had every opportunity of securing the best properties.

Also, about 200 head of superior cattle, principally milhs cows and fat cattle, now depasturing near Dalby. The whole can be safely recommended as being perfectly quiet and suitable for parties taking up a new run.

The Maranca Property consists of (300) three hundred head of cattle, more or less, being a portion of the same-herd as the above. Delivery will be made either at Surat, or at Mount Abundance.

Also, two teams of superior working bullooks, with drays and gear complete.

Also, supplies for a cattle station, sufficient for six months' consumption.

mption. Terms at sale. The Auctioneer, in calling attention to the above named valuable properties, can confinedly assert that such a choice and extensive opportunity for profitable investments, requires the early attention of intending purchasers, and may never again present itself in the town of Dalby, where property so rapidly increases in value, and so soldon changes hands.

G. H. would specially call the attention of new arrivals to this sale, as it is a cortain investment, and the means of guining a rapid fortune.

Plans of the Dalby property can be seen on application to the Auctioneer.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales. Sheriff's Office, Sydney, 6th March, 1863.

WILLIAM MOON V. JOHN CROWLEY THE YOUNGER, ON FRIDAY, the 27th day of March instant, at noon, at the Commercial Hotel, Kingstreet, Sydnsy, unless the writ of ft. ft. heroid be proviously satisfied, the Sheriff will cause to be sold by public anation.

auction.

All the right, title, and interest other than the equity of redemption of the above named defendant, of, in, and to three allotments of land situate at Longbottom, in the country of Cumberland, and colony of New South Wales.

It is alleged to the Sheriff that there are dwelling-houses and outbuildings erected thereon, and that these allotments were granted to John Crowley, the above named defondant, by three several deeds of grant, dated respectively 12th November, 1856.

"all the reverence of law") in respect of the advice given, in modern times, by Judges to jurors, as to the seting, or declining to act, on the evidence of an accomplice.

All the modern cases show that, for many years past, it has been the uniform practice of English Judges to advise juries not to act on the unconfirmed testimony of an accomplice, or of any number of accompliers; and that the corroborative evidence requisite to justify a jury—not as a matter of law, but of prudence in regard to the protection of the innocent—must be of a nature, not merely to show that the approver has truly stated the circumstences under which the crime was committed (which, as more than one of the Judges in the cases cited in Russell stated, is really no corroboration at all), but such as goes to connect the prisoner with the commission of it. Of what such evidence may consist I am not concerned, nor is it perhaps in the nature of things possible to define: all I venture to say is, that the uniform rule of English Judges is to give such advice to juries, for them no doubt to act upon, or not, as they think fit; but I believe there is no instance on record of juries acting in opposition to such advice. I say this, because I know of no such case, and I find it stated in one of the extracts I formerly quoted from Russell that, although only a rule of practice, yet it is practically as efficacious as if it were a rule of law.

The case of "Mullins," cited by "A Lawyer," and also recently by another of your correspondents, in no way disturbs the cases cited in Russell. On the contrary, it confirms them. Mr. Justice Maule states: "I have been in the habit of telling juries that they would probably think the evidence of an accomplice required confirmation; but directions of Judges so given are not directions in point of law which juries are bound to adopt." This was said because the prisoner's counsel had argued that the practice in question was a rule of law. In combating that position, the learned Judge states, "As to accomplices

whole summing up, which is as follows:— to be two classes of witnesses here who give mest important testimony against the prisoners, and upon whom very strong observations have been made. They have been alluded to together under the term accomplices, but it is clear that there is a great distinction between them. As to Fowell and Davis, they were persons who, understanding as they say, that there were designed understanding as they say, that there were designed to end presented to sympathise with the views of the conspirators, in order that they might communicate their designs to Government. They joined the scheme for the purpose of defeating it, and may be called spice. Barrett, and Baldwinson, on the other hand, were really Chartist's, concurring fully in the triminal designs of the rest for a certain time, until getting alarmed, or from some other cause, they turned upon their former associates, and gave information against them. These percens may be truly called accomplion. Now as to spice, I know of no rule of law which declares that their evidence requires confirmation, nor any rule of practice. These persons may be truly calied accomplices. Now as to spice, I know of no rule of law which declares that their evidence requires conformation, nor any rule of practice which says that juries ought not to believe them. Even as to accomplices, although it has been said with great omphasis that the rule of law is imperative as regards the rejection of their unsupported testimony, there is in truth no rule of law on the subject. If jurors are satisfied of the truth of an accomplice's statement, they may believe it, and act upon it without any confirmation, and their verdict may be a true and just one. It depends upon the story that a witness tells. It may have some intrinsic confirmation, it may be confirmed by the absence of contradiction, when if untrue, contradiction might be easily afforded. The whole matter is for the jury. That was laid down in the two cases that have been cited, wherein Lord Abingor and Mr. Baron Alderson expressed their opinions. I have been in the habit of telling juries here and elsswhere, that they would probably think the ovidence of an accomplice required corroboration, but directions of judges so given are not directions in point of law which juries are bound to adopt, but observations respecting facts which judges are very proporly in the habit of making, because it is their duty as [well as that of counsel, to assist the] jury in coming to a just conclusion. I quite agree that the confirmation of an accomplice as to the mere fact of a crime having been committed, or even the particulars of it, is immaterial, unless the fact of the prisoner being connected with it, is so. If often happens that an accomplice is a friend of those who committed the crimes with him, and he would much rather get them out of the scrape and fix an innocent may than his real associates. But the question is here whether there are not circumstances which, as far as Barrett and Baldwinson are cencerned, confirm them in material particulars. Confirmation does not mean that there should be independent evidenc might be reasonable confirmation of the statement that the prisoner helped to commit the crime. But the practice I have referred to has never extended to the case of spies, and with good roason. An accomplice confesses himself a criminal, and may have a motive for giving information, as it may purchase immunity for his offence, A spy, on the other hand, may be an honest man, he may think that the course he pureues is absolutely escential for the protection of his own interests and those of society; and if he does so, if he believes that there is no other method of counteracting the dangerous designs of wicked men, I can see no impropriety in his taking upon himself the character of an informer. The Government are, no doubt, justified in employing spies; and I do not see that a person so employed deserves to be blamed if he instigates offences no farther than by protending to concur with the perpetrators. Under such circumstances they are ontirely distinguished in fact and in principle from accomplices, and although their evidence is entirely for the jury to judge of, I am bound to say that they are not such persons as it is the practice to say require corroberation.

There is another more recent case on the same subject—Regima v. Francis Stubbs, decided 24th November, 1856 (1 jurist, N. S. 1116)—in which it was

rate is another more recent case on the same subject—Regima v. Francis Stubbs, decided 24th November, 1855 (i Jurist, N. S. 1115)—in which it was held that the omission of a Judge to direct the jury that the evidence of an accomplice required corroboration, as to each individual prisoner, was no ground in law for quashing the conviction. But what say

in law for quashing the conviction. But what say the Judges as to the practice itself?—
Jovis, C. J.—Wo cannot interfers, although the direction to the jury was contrary to the practice, and the result therefore is to be repretted. It is not a rule of law that an accomplice must be corroborated, but one of practice only. It is usual for judges to tell the jury that they may act if they please upon the uncorroborated evidence of an accomplice, but that it is safer to require corroboration. My practice in a case like the present is to tell the jury, that in my opinion, where an accomplice speaks as to three prisoners, and is confirmed only as to two of them, it is eafer to require confirmation as to all three, as nothing is more easy than for an accomplice to put the third man in his own place; and that prudence and practice, therefore, require confirmation as to all the prison-ter. In this case the jury have acted upon the evidence before them; and this is not a tribunal to which an appeal can be made in cases of this description.

a tribunal to which an appear can be made in eaces of the description.

Parke, B.—Throughout the whole of my experience I have uniformly laid down the rule to be as stated by the Calef Justice. It is competent to the jury to find prisoners guilty upon the unsupported evidence of an accomplice, but rudges have always ted juries to require confirmation before they do so. Some judges think, that if there is confirmation as to one prisoner, that is sufficient. My practice addifferent, and I tell juries not to find the prisoner guilty unless the accomplice's evidence is confirmed, not only as to facts, but also as to identity.

Allow me to add a few words upon the other cases

facts, but slee as to identity.

Allow me to add a few words upon the other cases cited by "A Lawyer." In Smith and Davis case (Anno 1784), the jury, on the recommendation of the Court, not to act upon the uncorroborated evidence of an accomplice, acquitted the prisoners. In this case the Court "thought it too dangerous to suffer a conviction to take place under such unsupported testimony." In the case of Attwood and Robbins (Anno 1788), the prisoners were undoubtedly convicted upon evidence which Judges in more recent times have recommended juries not to act upon, but

it is not an authority justifying the propriety of con-victing upon the manaported testimany of an accom-plice, on the contrary the learned Judge (Mr. Justice Buller) in passing sentence said

Buller) in passing sentence said

"The proscenter gave in evidence, that he was robbed by
three me no the day laid in the indictment, mentioning the
conversation that passed during the robbert, and proving
all the facts that are necessary in law to constitute that
offence; but set was dark he could not swear to the person
by whom it was committed. The accomplice was then
called, who swere. That he and you had, in the company of
each other, committed this robberty; and he mentioned all the
circumstances that passed, while cantly corresponded with
those the prosecutor had before related."

Now at this time (TSS) the Judges hold the mini-Now at this time (1788) the Judges held the opinion

each other, committed this robbery; and he mentioned all the circumstances that passed, which carefty corresponded with those the prosecutor had before relaxed."

Now at this time (1788) the Judges held the opinion that corroboration as to the circumstances of the case was sufficient; but this doctrine has long since been completely exploded, as is proved by the cases cited from Russell, and by the remarks of Mr. Justice Maule, in the case of "Mullins," so much reli-d on by "A Lawyer." Indeed, it seems that the acuteness of Mr. Justice Buller led him, even in his day, to doubt the soundness of such an interpretation of the rule, for he reserved the point for the consideration of the twelve Judges; and although their opinion was, that the conviction was valid in point of law, he recommended that the prisoner (whese crime was that of highway robbery) should not be ex-cutted. The same remarks apply to the case referred to by Lord Elenborough, in Rex v. Jones, Lord Ellenborough, after laying down the indisputable proposition, that a conviction upon the unsupported evidence of an accomplice is good in law, proceeds thus: "Within a few years a case was referred to the twelve Judges, where four men were convicted of a burglary upon the evidence of an accomplice, who received no confirmation concerning any of the facts which proved the criminality of one of the prisoners which proved the criminality of one of the prisoners which proved the criminality of one of the prisoners was sufficient to werrant the conviction of all.

"A Lawyer" says: "But, if credited, there is no reason why it (the evidence of an accomplice) should not be acted on; for, were there a rule or practice never to act on the evidence, of what use would the crediting of it be in any, case? To this absurdity your correspondent is in the result driven." How so? In the first place I merely cited a fair selection of eaces from a text writer, in order that the public might form their own opinion on the subject; I propounded none of my own. But who has ever

Sydney, 19th March, 1863.

EVIDENCE OF AN ACCOMPLICE.

Sydney, 19th March, 1863.

EVIDENCE OF AN ACCOMPLICE.

To the Editor of the Herald.

Sin.—I read carefully your article of yesterday, and its comments upon the letter of "Lex" on the subject of the evidence of accomplices, and I confess that I was much impressed by the prima facie bearing of the authorities quoted by "Lex" on the case of Fordyce and Bew. I was so startled, however, by the conclusion at which you arrived, and at its effect, if neted upon, of utterly neutralizing and setting aside all the proceedings of the Court of Justice in which the case was tried, that I was induced to re-read the letter of "R. L." in Tuesday's Herald, it which letter, in your article of yesterday, you make no reference whatever.

That letter seems to me exactly to meet the difficulty suggested by the letter of "Lex." Individual Judges have expressed themselves strongly on the caution and mistrust with which the uncorroborated evidence of an accomplice is to be received. But it is quite clear that there is no rule of Law, which can apply absolutely to the evidence of every accomplice. It is competent for the Judge, of course, to supply the jury with such general rules for the weighing of an accomplice's evidence as may sasist their judgment. It is the Judge's duty, I apprehend, to point out to them the general value and credibility, whether intrivie, or from corroboration of the particular evidence of an accomplice) already before them. That being done, the jury, and the jury alone, must decide,

Unless it can be shown that the evidence on which the jury came to their verdict can be contradicted by any new facts, evidence of which was not forthcoming or had been withheld until now, and is now supplied to the satisfaction of the Judge who tried the case, it does appear to me a most dengerous and unconstitutional course to attempt to set aside the solemn decision of a Court of Justice. The office of the Judge and trial by jury might as well be swept away if others are to come in and usurp their functions by neutralising their to such evidence, there is no rule of law absolutely against its reception; and that its value and credibility must be left to the judgment of those who have such evidence before them, and to them only. I do hope the letters of "R. L." and "Lawyer" will be attentively read.

hope the letters of "R. L." and "Lawyer" will be attentively read.

I fully sympathise, Sir, with your right-hearted desire to see that, colo ruente, no injustice should be done to a criminal. But I have my fears as to the line we are taking just now in respect of these late convictions. The purity and certainty of justice cannot be interfered with, or subjected to suspicion, without moral detriment to society.

The tone, too, of coarse and abusive investive adopted elsewhere against the Judges and all on the side of law and order, coupled with a general tenderness to crime and criminals, makes it the more important that we should strengthen constitutional authority rather than impugn its decisions.

I would only add that the cowardice of a journalist in using his pen to insult a Judge was well described

in using his pen to insult a Judge was well described some years back by Mr. Justice Burton, as on a par with that of the ruffian who insults a woman—the one victim is as defenceless as the other

s defenceless as the other. I am, Sir, your obedient servant, W. H.

THE REAL PROPERTY ACT.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—The following noteworthy sample of ignorance and prejudice is extracted from a recent number of the Law Times,—a publication of sume authority in legal circles in England.

the Law Times,—a publication of sune authority in legal circles in England.

"Meeting a few days since a member of the Upper House of our colony of Victoria, his first question was what had been done here with the Transfer of Land and Registration of Titles Bills, in what shape they had passed the Legislature. We will not ropeat his expressions of astonishment when we described, the provisions of the two statutes, for they were stronger than it would be quite decorous to put into print; but the substance of them was, that he had witnessed the working of a very similar measure in Sydney, and it was impossible to conceive anything more disastrous and dangerous. The like measure had been proposed in Victoria, and carried by a popular cry, against the opinion of every man of experience, and it had so alarmed the land owners that they would probably address the Grown to refuse its sanction to the bill. The principal objections to it were those we have already urged here against the scheme that is now law: the intelerable cost and trouble to which the landowner is put in watching the registration of his neighbours, to secure himself against eneroschment, and the commons injustice of giving an indefessible title to the man who succeeds in stealing a march upon his neighbours by reason of their indelence or incapacity. But he stated one grievance, consequent upon the law, which has already caused extreme anneyance, and in cases serious lajury, and it is one which had not occurred to us. In order to prove a title for the purpose of registration, it is, of course necessary that all the deeds and documents relating to that title should be produced. Now, it happers frequently, whan preperty has been divided, that the same title-deed relates to several properties, and therefore, whenever either of these subdivisions is sought to be registered, the general

deed must be produced, and power is given to the Court to compel its production by the person having the custody of it. New, suppose B to have been the principal purch ser of a divided estate, and holding the principal itile deeds: whense ever C, D, E, and the rest, or either of them, want to repister, B, will be called upon to deliver those title-deeds to the court. But, B, has deposited them with his banker as recurity for alvances, and he must so inform all the applicanta—thus publishing to the world that which he most desired as the publishing to the world that which he most desired as fature advance on the same troublesome security. This, raid our informant, is not a hypothetical inconvenience; it is experienced daily and hourly in Sydney, to such an extent that the mere report of it has spread a panic among the owners of property in Melbourne threatened with the same obstacle to the free enjoyment of their property."

panio among the owners of property in Melbourna threaters with the same obstacle to the free enjoyment of their property."

The extract is made from the Laie Times of the 22nd November, and, as the Act did not come into operation in New South Wales until the 1st January following, the Melbourne gentleman who, as a legislator, cannot be presumed to be ignorant of the law of a neighbouring colony, must have been practising upon the editor's credulity.

The pet objection to the measure appears to be the anticipated difficulty which it will occasion to landowners to watch the registration of their neighbours, so as to protect themselves against encroachments. From my observation of and experience thus far as a practitioner under the new Act here, I am convinced that the difficulty is purely illusive. Under our Act, ample protection is given to neighbouring landowners, in the provision which requires the Registrar-General to furnish them with copies of the diagram of the land proposed to be br. ught under the Act, and inviting their objections thereto. If neighbouring landowners neglect the opportunity thus afforded them, which is most ample as regards notice, upon themselves must test the comequences of their own lackes. I have heard of no difficulty arising thus far.

The difficulty as to producing title-deeds where a property has been subdivided, arises under the old law, and need not, therefore, be considered. Under the new law, the deeds are produced, stamped as cancelled with regard to the property brought under the Act, and then returned to their former custody. There is no more publicity than when the deeds are produced, stamped as cancelled with regard to the property brought under the Act, and then returned to their former custody. There is no more publicity than when the deeds are produced as at present under a covenant.

The above objections appear to me to be so extremely frivolous that I have deemed it right to expect them.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant, W. G. PENNINGTON.

March 19th.

THE TARIFF CONFERENCE.

THE TARIFF CONFERENCE.

To the Editor of the Herald.

[This letter in an imperfect state was accidentally published selected in the Herald. Sin,—My object in troubling you again so soon is to correct a typographical error in my last letter. In naming the States which comprise the "Zollverein" and "Steuerverein" of Germany, the word "Russia" is printed instead of Prussia in two places.

I did not intend to return to the subject of my last communication so early, but some of my friends have unged me to follow up the suggestion offered in the soncluding paragraph of my letter of Monday, recommending some federal action on the part of the four Australian colonies in reference to the collection and distribution of Customs' duties.

I am told that our own Premier is favourable to some arrangement of this kind, and that in all probability the South Australian and Queensland Government would join him in bringing it about. But it is stated that the Ministers of Victoria are decidedly opposed to it; and without their concurrence it cannot of course be carried out.

The public will be glad to learn that the acknown.

South Australism and Queensland Governments would join him in bringing it about. But it is stated that the Ministers of Victoria are decidedly opposed to it; and without their concurrence it cannot of course be carried out.

The public will be glad to learn that the acknowledged, and I might say distinguished subilities of Mr. Cowper as a negotiator will be supported and sustained by the equally distinguished subilities of Mr. Cowper as a negotiator will be supported and sustained by the equally distinguished commercial abilities of his new Treasurer, Mr. Smart, who of course will accompany the Premier to the conference. I do not wish to say any thing of either of these gentlemen, which might be considered as mere compliment. Their public reputation is to well established to require anything of the sort at my hands; but it is right to remind them that, in proportion to the est mation in which Mr. Cowper is held for diplomatic skill, and Mr. Smart for business abilities, so will the public expect corresponding results from their labours at the proposed conference. If then, they desire to sustain the well-earned reputation they have hitherto enjoyed, they will meet the other delegates with a firm resolve not to enter into any business at the conference unless a proposal for bringing about a Customs' Union between the four Australian, celonies shall be recognised as a part of the programme of its proceedings. It is useless to waste time in trying to settle the points on which the colonies are at issue on any other practicle. To endeavour to do so by any system of compromise will only engender jeslousies and irritation, and give riso to firsh difficulties and disputs.

Many plans have been suggested, but whon thoroughly sifted they are all, to my mind, quite impreciable. Some say let us adopt the "mindy give fiso to firsh difficulties and they to take a sometsant backwards over a space of more than half a ceatury of enlightened advancement into the fiscal darkness of the past. It would be reform or improvement. It

stop every team and search every store along our frontiers, supposed to contain dutiable goods. Such a staff of officers would be necessary if either the "permit" or "drawback" system of settling our fiscal difficulties he resorted to. I know of no benefit likely to arise from the adoption of either system except one—and in the present posture of political affairs it might be important to secure it. I mean the spleadid field that would be opened up for the promotion of needy legislators, who might prove their littees for a berth by a blind and subservient support, or a factitious and unreasonable opposition to the Ministry of the day, whether Liberal or Conservative. I include both parties, because I am not one of those who think that the present Government are acting differently in the distribution of patronage to what their successors will do when their turn comes.

But the truth is that, with the exception of a "Tariff Union," every scheme that I have heard proposed is, in my opinion, equally impracticable with the notable project of Mr. Gideon Lang and his coadjutors for the formation of a "free-trade" colony slong the banks of the Murray and Darling.

As the district proposed to be elected into the new "INVERINE COLONY" is the seat of all our fiscal difficulties and disputes on the South-western frontier, it may be as well to glance at the mode in which the project is to be carried out,

Judging from their conversation and their published letters and speeches Messis. Lang and Co. seem to find no more difficulty in forming a new colony than in selling or a mob of cattle. They appear to be as expert in erecting a young State by tongue and pea, as the Great Napoleon was in upsetting old dynastics with the and sword. But it is less difficult to destroy than to construct, and far easier to talk of establishing a colony than to do it. I fear, therefore, that Mr. Lang and his friends will find a hard task to manufacture a new colony out of the old material on the plan proposed.

According to their theories, manho

It is only justice to the parties concerned to admit that, in a theoretical point of view, the idea was a magnificent one as a commercial speculation. To have the privilege of dealing in duty free goods, and supplying them at duty paid prices to the conterminous colorns, would estrainly be a nice sort of thing for the new Government to begin with.

No coubt for the idea of keeping all the trade and prefit to themselves we are indebted to Mr. Gideon Lung, who must have picked it up on his recent continental our, probably from reading the life of that worthy man, William the L., the merchant King of the Netherlands, who inaugurated that gigantic monopoly known as the "Ilandel Maustehappy," or "trading seciety" of Holland. But it is evident that Mr. Lang is not equal to the Dutch king in concecting a commercial speculation. For while the monarch succeeded in establishing the most extensive and profitable menopoly in the world, his humble imitater has only succeeded in turning the tables upon himself, and showing how utterly he has failed in bis political arithmetic.

So far we are asife for the present from the threatend training from us of a valuable pertion of our co'ony by the efforts of Mr. Lang and his disciples, and baving a gross monepoly and a political job established at our viry doors.

So for the speculations of Mr. Gideon Lang and his fitiends are likely to prove abortive; and for the present their prospects are decidedly flat in the political market; but so no money deposits have been pred down, the financial consequences are not likely to be sericus. We understand that all that cam possibly be forfeited in the concern are the sanguine hopes of its projectors. Still the bold and plucky efforts made to float the scheme are highly excitable to the requestion of the energy of the promote the cause of separation.

If Mr. Cowper should ever change from a patiot to a traitor, I would advise bim to bargain for some-

ition of lending his influence to Air. Cowper on condition of lending his influence to promote the cause of separation.

If Mr. Cowper should ever change from a patriot to a traitor, I would advise him to bargain for something more substantial than the bribe held out by the squartures of the Murray as the price of his political perfidy. But the reply of our Premier, I am told, was patriotic and statesman-like in the extreme, when some of these gentlemen called upon him lately on the subject. One of them informed me that Mr. Cowper firmly told them that he was prepared to deal with them as a deputation of colonists, and would do all in his power to substyf their just demands; but that he must decline to treat with them as the provisional Government of an independent colony.

I trust that Mr. Cowper and Mr. Smart will take the same high and honourable ground at the "conference" on the subject of CUSTOMS-UNION.

CUSTOMS-UNION.

18th March, 1863.

THE VOLUNTEER ENCAMPMENT.

To the Editor of the Herald.

Sir,—The probability of an encampment is exceedingly remote; in fact, it is now almost certain that it will not take place. Of course there are differences of opinion as to the benefit it would be likely to confer on the Volunteer movement—some believing that the spirit of volunteering is sufficiently buoyant to dispense with the novelty of passing through the different phases of a soldier's life; to hers regarding the general agathy of the force as utterly beyond the power of ramoval; while not a few thought the present time very opportune for introducing some variation of the ordinary duties which many of our citizens have taken upon themselves by joining the force. To the latter section I certainly belong, being firmly convinced that the same, if not a greater, reason exists why in Australia as in England recourse should be had to the expedient of change in keeping alive the nopular enthusinsm for a very valuable organisation. The regular soldier performs his duties for his subsistence, the volunteer for pleasure not unmixed with a sense of duty to the land of his birth or adoption. That which would, therefore, to the soldier be accepted and executed as a portion of his daily work, is to the volunteer a recreation, while at the sume time he is receiving, almost unconsciously, some very impor and I ssone. It was in this view that I strongly urged the sham fight, on the birthday of the Prince of Walee, taking place at Parramatta; and as regards attendance, and also evincing the willingness of the Volunteers to devote a portion of their holidays to military displays, resulted so very satisfactorily, and I put this forward as a strong renson why an encampment should have been formed next Eister.

The Governor expressed his approval, and Mr. Cowper also gave his consent, the matter therefore rested with the Inspecting Field Officer and the Volunteer Uficers, and between them the project has fallen to the ground, which proves one of two things—either that th

WATERLOO MUNICIPALITY.

WATERLOO MUNICIPALITY.

To the Editor of the Herald.

Sin,—There is a slight error in the report of the proceedings of the above municipality in to-day's Herald, which, with your permission, I should like to correct. It states that I was called to order, and my words ordered to be taken down, for stying, "One of the newly elected councillors did not sign his declaration, but got snother councillor to sign it for him!" The two new councillers were then asked if they did sign, and they replied in the affirmative, thus making it sppear I had stated an untruth. But I deny that they did say they had signed. Councillor Wilson said he signed his declaration, but councillor W. Moon said, "I put my hand to the pen in the presence of Mr. Sutherland." I said, "That is evading the question; did you or did you not sign your declaration?" He then replied, "Well, I put my hand to the pen, and councillor Wilson guided my hand." Now, Sir, I ruinitain I only told the truth when I said one of the new councillors did not sign his declaration, but got another councillor to sign it for him.

J. W. STEWARD. got another councillor to sign it for him.

J. W. STEWARD.

Ombersley Cottage, Waterloo, 19th March.

PENRITH RACES.-THIRD DAY.

YESTERDAY being the third day of the Penrith Annual Meeting, there was a tolerably large muster of spectators on the course, notwithstanding that the of specialors on the course, notwinstanding that the writtber was most oppressively hot, and the running ground terribly cut up and muddy from the effect of the recent heavy rains. The card included four events, the first and principal being the Western Ruilway Handicap, for which a field of seven horses Railway Handicap, for which a field of seven horses came to the post. It proved a well contested race, and was eleverly won by the yeteran nag Ben Bolt, Mr. J. T. Ryan's mare Miss Rose second, and Shanrock third. The second race was the Town Plate of 50 sovereigns. This lay between Shanrock and the Richmond colt Regno, the former winning by a couple of lengths. The Beaten Stakes fell to Roberts' Captain Grant, and in the Forced Handicap, Ben Bolt was again successful, though carrying top weight; Medora taking second place, and Gondola third. The sports all passed off humoniously, and without the slightest accident or mishap. Below we give a detaled account of the running. deta led account of the running :FIRST RACE -The Great Western Railway Han-

dicap of 100 sovereigns, with a sweep of 10 sove-reigns added; the second horse to receive 25 soveeigns from the prize. Entrance, 5 sovereigns. One ent ; twice round.

ent; twice round.

C. Single's c. g. Een Bolt, agel, 9 st. 11 lbs. (Thompson)

J. T. Kyan's b. m. Miss Rose, 6 years, 6 st. 3 lbs (Moore)

J. Onus's b. h. Shanrotek, 6 years, 6 st. 3 lbs. (Moore)

H. Carter's b. g. Jibboom, 6 years

J. Kersin's c. in. Ada, 4 years

Miss Dickson's blk. b. Klidare, 4 years

T. Ivory's b. h. Don Cossale, 6 years

Miss Dickson's blk. Kildare, 4 years ...

Miss Dickson's blk. h. Kildare, 4 years ...

Terragen, and Promised Land were drawn.

After one false start, occasioned by Miss Rose breaking away, the lot all got off fairly with the exception of Ben Bolt, who was three lengths behind. Miss Rose kept to the front for nearly the whole of the first round, with the other nags in close waiting. Descending the hill towards the straight run, Don Cossack made a rush and came to the fore. It was only momentary, however, as he immediately afterwards fell off, and the horses came up past the stand with the mare leading, Cossack second, Jibboom third, Old Ben fourth, and the others several lengths behind. In the second round the pace was improved, the horses closing up at every tridy, and Ben Bolt overhauling the front horses yisibly. Two or three variations of position occurred in the run along the back and down the hill, but on coming to the turn, it was evident that the race lay between Miss Rose, Shamrock, and Ben Bolt; and a spleadid struggle home terminated in favour of the latter by two lengths—Miss Rose passing Shamrock in the last few strides for second place. The time was not taken.

Second Race.—The Penrith Town Pinte of 50 sovereigns, with a sweep of 3 sovereigns each, for all horses; weight for age; one event, 13 mile; the second horse to receive the sweep; the winner of the All Aged to carry 5 lbs, extra.

Mr. J. Onus's p. Shamrock, aged

W. Towa's b. Regno, 3 years

G. K. Waldron's c. m. Maid of Erlo, 4 years

Mr. B. Richards's b. e. Ride Bird, 3 years

Mr. B. Richards's b. e. Ride Bird, 3 years

Mr. B. Richards's b. e. Ride Bird, 3 years

Mr. B. Richards's c. m. Pilaford, 3 ye

The more was the favourite for this event, but th

weight proved too much for her, and after a desperste struggle she was defeated by a length, Canute finishing three lengths behind her.

The Forced Handicap was won by Bon Bolt, with Medera second, and Gondola third, and this brought the sports of the meeting to a close.

By way of the Clarence River, we have Brisbane papers to the 16th instant. noticing the visit of the Hon Charles Cowper

in noticing the visit of the Hon. Charles Cowper to Queensland, the Guardian says:—

The general basis upon which arrangements between the two Governments are to be made for the collection of Border duties has been decided upon. Parties intending to convey dutiable goods overland from New South Wales to Queensland, will have to obtain a "permit." in the first named colony, a copy of which will be retained in New South Wales, whilst another copy will be forwarded to Queensland. There are six different crossing places into Queensland on the Border, at which place officers will be sentioned, and persons in charge of goods will have to exhibit their

copy will be invariant to Queensland. There are six different crossing places into Queensland on the Border, at which place officers will be sentioned, and persons in charge of goods will have to exhibit their permit. On the arrival of the goods at the station, the I emit will be forwarded to the Queensland Government. A sufficient check will thus be kept upon the presence of such goods; and data will be furnished for periodical adjustment of accounts in relation to Customs duties between the two colonics.

The Gueensland Times states that a subscriber has sent for perusal a letter, dated Pebruary 11th, from a relation residing in Albinia Downs, from which the following extract is taken:—"" I write, as I havenever done before, with great sorrow. Moore is dead. He was killed by the natives on or shout the 1st of this month. He was shepherding about twenty-five miles from the hard station when he and his mate were murdered. His mate was killed about three miles from the har, and Moore two miles off in another direction. When we heard of this sad event we went out to the place, and found the blacks camped about four miles from the hard with a flock of sheep many of which they had killed. The blacks inade off, but the native troopers and ten white men followed on their tracks for seventy miles till they came up with them. The party came back yesterday, but refuse to give any periculars of the encounter."

The Peak Downs Copper Mines, about 180 miles from Rockhampton, are being worked with every prospect of success by an influential company of Sydney cspitalists. The mine is described by geolegists of authority as being the most valuable yet known in any part of the world, whether it regards the extent of its lode or the richness of its ores.

At the land sale held the other day at the Police Count, Brisbane, there was some spirited bidding for lots of land in the pasish of Toombul, near the German Station. The Germans attended in great numbers. The lots were all at the upset price of £1, but some sold as high as £6

MERCANTILE AND MONEY ARTICLE.

OWS :-					£:09		 	
Gin	***	***	***	***		- 5		
Gin	100			***	139	16	0	
Tridnents'	cordials,	or strong	Waters	***	. 5	7	10	
Whicky	***	***	•••	***	- 1	8	5	
Rum	***	***	•••	***	1100	- 8		
All other	spirite	***	***		17	17		- 1
Winc	0.00	***		***	105	9	G	
Tobacco a	nd snuff	***	***	***	313	2	0	
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Tra	***			10071	411	ă	9	
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Cource and	a enteory	***	***	***	28	0	0	
Sugar, un		***	191	***	12	12	1	
Pilotage	Manning	River)	***	***	1	2	0	
		Total	AT	2257	£9411	-	6	

The Escorts have arrived with the following

The Escotts have arrived with the following quantities of gold-dust:—Western, 3816 ozs. 7 dwts. 16 grs.; Southern, 2492 ozs. 16 dwts. 17 grs. Total, 6309 ozs. 4 dwts. 9 grs.

Messrs. Mort and Co. held, to-day, their weekly produce sale. The quantity of wool catalogued was 329 bales, all of which except a few small lots (about 29 bales) found buyers at few small lots. full rates. The wool market is firm, and late English news does not appear to have had the slightest effect on the prices of wools in good condition. Greasy wool was in rather better supply, and prices perhaps ruled in rather better supply, and prices perhaps ruled a shade easier. The principal lots sold were as follows:—18 bales grease, AISN, 9\frac{3}{4}.; 14 bales accured, AIL, 23\frac{2}{3}.; 28 bales fleece, JC, 17\frac{1}{3}d.; 20 bales, CxM, 20d; 18 bales, W in diamond, 18\frac{1}{3}d; 19 bales grease,—2 over F, 8\frac{3}{4}d; 12 bales, DC over A, 9\frac{3}{4}d.; 9 bales scoured, S, 25d; 23 bales fleece, EV, 18\frac{3}{4}d; 14 bales, LT, 11\frac{1}{2}d. 18 bales, 18\frac{3}{4}d. scoured, S, 23d; 23 oales fleece, EV, 182d; 114 bales, L, 172d.; 18 bales grease, R&HP, 82d. The prices realised at to-day's sale ranged thus:—Fleece, 17d. to 20d.; grease, 82d. to 10d.; scoured, 15d. to 25d. New Zealand, 144d. to 16d.; locks, 5td. to 11td; mixed, 6d. to 14td.

SHEEPSKINS continue steady, and prices are about the same as last week. About 7000 were disposed of at from 5d. to 71d. per lb :

pelts, 13d. to 24d. per lb.
TALLOW.—There is very little doing in this market, and the town trade are only buying sufficient to meet present requirements. Of 42 casks offered, 18 were sold, at from 29s, to

37s. 3d. per cwt.

Hipes are a little firmer. 1069 hides were catalogued, and about 750 were sold, at from catalogued, and about 750 were sold, at from 3s. 9d. to 12s. 6d. each. The latter figure was obtained for a lot of 40 heavy hides, and 12s. and 12s. 2d. for a lot of 118 and 280.

Mr. John G. Cohen held, to-day, an exten-

sive auction sale of negrohead and cavendish tobacco, at Leigh's Bonded Stores. There was a large attendance of merchants and the trade, and, as there was every disposition to purchase, the competition was brisk; 170 half-tierces negrohead, 200 three-quarter boxes envendish 50 cases half-pounds were disposed of. following are the prices the various lots realised (sold with all faults):—Lion, 3s. 9d. to 4s. 4d.; Eagle, 3s. 7d. to 4s. 3d.; Emeu, 3s. 7d. to 4s. 3d.; St. George, 48. 3d.; Enieu, 3s. 7d. to 4s. 3d.; St. George, 3s. 6 dd. to 4s. 3d.; Shellard's, 3s. 6 dd. to 4s. 2d. Half-pounds—Dingo, 3s. 4 dd. to 3s. 6d.; Oriental, 2s. 11d.; Unique, 2s. 8 dd.; Black Swan, 2s. 10d.; Thistle, 2s. 4d.; Belle of the South, 2s. 9 dd.; Bouquet, 2s. 1d.; International, 2s. 9d. Tens—Cavendish: Starlight, 2s. 5d. to 2s. 6d.; Washington, 2s. 6d. to 2s. 8d.; Unique, 2s. 8 dd.; Dunn's, 2s. 4d.; M'Culloch, 2s. 3d.; Lucy Neal (1 case only). 1s. 11d.; National, 2s. 4d.; Daw's, only), 1s. 11d.; National, 2s. 4d.; Daw's, 2s. 6d.; Jessie Brown, 1s. 10d. The sale was the most extensive, both in quantity and amount, that has taken place since the speculation in tobacco.

tion in tobacco.

We have received a copy of the sixth annual report of the Wellington Chamber of Commerce. This body numbers thirty-seven members, and the labours of the committee, judging from their report, appear to have been directed to several important questions. The principal bave been steam postal service with the neighbouring colonies of Sydney, and Melbourne, the Panama route, and the Customs' tariff. They have also turned their attention to various other subjects of minor importance, viz., banking and insurance, post-office money orders, fire brigade, civil jurisdiction, and gold prospecting. Their statement of statistics prospecting. Their statement of statistics shows that on the value of imports for 1861 to Wellington, including Wanganui, there is an increase of £13,486, as compared with 1860; but on their exports there is a slight decrease. The Customs' revenue for the year 1861 exceeds the previous year by £7121, but as this includes the receipts from

Wangenui, the actual increase for the port of Wellington is only £2557.

Messrs. L. E. Threlkeld and Co. will sell by auction to morrow (this day), the cargo of Oregon timber ex All Serene, from Paget Sound; and the cargo of Hobart Town timber

Sound; and the cargo of Houart 10wn timber ex Connaught Ranger.

At Mr. O. B. Ebsworth's produce sale, held to-day, 26 bales of wool were sold. The only lot worthy of notice was 13 bales of grease, C&H, which was bought in at the sale, but CKM, which was bought in at the sale, but afterwards sold at 10\frac{1}{3}d. Prices tanged thus: Fleece, 1s, 2\frac{3}{4}d. to 1s. 5d.; mixed, 3\frac{3}{4}d. to 12\frac{1}{3}d.; Fleece, 1s, 22d. to 1s. od.; mixed, oid. to 12jd.; locks, 81d; sheepskins brought from 41d.(to 7d. per lb.; peles, 2d. per lb. Twenty-seven casks of tallow were sold at 32s. to 33s. 6d. per lb. 150 cwt., and 59 hides at 5s. 9d. to 7s. 9d. each.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.—Miss Jennia Gourlay takes her benefit at the Victoria Theatre this evening and, as she is deservedly popular in her profession, and submits an attractive programme for the occasion, she will in all likelihood have the gradification of meeting and body. The entertainments include the ing a full house. The entertsimmen's include the Lady of the Lake, and the Nuiad Queen.

TUNBRAL — The Friends of the late Mr. DAVID THOMPSON are respectfully invited to attend his Funeral, the procession to move from his late residence, Market-lane, off Goulburn-street, Tilli (Friday) AFTER. NOON, 20th instant, at 4 o'clock precisely. JOHN SMITH, undertaker, No. 14, Parramatta-street.

IN THE INSOLVENT ESTATE of LOUND and the Store in Singleton, as usually kept at a country store doing a good business.

Drapery in store and showroom Hats and slops Ironnengery Grocery
Wines, smitts, alea, Sc.

Grocery
Wines, spirits, ales, &c.
Glass, china, and earthenware
Boots and shoes
Stationery, &c.
Furniture, &c.

Furniture, &c.

Offers in writing will be received on or before the 1st

April, 1863, for the above stock, in separate branches, or for
the whole in one lot as per stock-book, which can beseen at the office of the undersigned, or copy on the premises, Singleton, where the stock may be inspected.

Terms, cash.

ROBERT HAMILTON SEMPILL, official assigned March 7th, 1863,

MUNICIPALITY OF BALMAIN. — To CONTRACTORS.—TENDERS are lavited for the formation, ballasting, &co., of Nicholson and Johnson streets, Balmain Rast. Plans and specifications may be teen, and further particulars obtained on application to JAMES M'DONALD, survoyor, Council Chamber, Darling-street. Tenders to be delivered on or before MONDAY, the 23rd instant, at 4 o'clock.

DAY, the 23rd instant, at 4 o'clock.

TO BUILDERS.—TENDERS are required for extending a house at Redfern. Plans and specification to be seen on application to Mr. EDMUND T. BLACKET, Mart's-buildings, to whom tenders are to be addressed once

Nett's-buildings, to whom tenders are to be addressed oner before TUESDAY, March 31. No tender will be accepted unless perfectly satisfactory.

TO ROAD CONTRACTORS.—TENDERS required for repairs to the Enuore Road, Newtown. Specification can be seen on application to Mr. HOLLAND, architect, Exchange Corner, Bridge-street.

A PARTMENTS Vacant (two); board optional. 4 and A FURNISHED PARLOUR and a Bedroom for 18s.

Of the Private board (if required), 21s., extra. D. T., Pet

A LADY offers a comfortable HOME to a Gentleman, where only another is received; torus moderate, Address Extra, Herald Office.

A PARTMENTS, furnished, commanding a fine view of the barbour, 15, Sianley-street, Hyde Park.

A PARTMENTS, with Board—lady and gentleman or single gentleman. 13, O'Connell-street, near BEBLAID-Office.

BOARD and RESIDENCE for Two steady MEN.
18s. per week. 169, Gloucoster-st., near Church-hill. BOARD and RESIDENCE for a Gentleman; no other lodger kept; £1. 79, Pyrmont Road, Ultimo. BOARD and RESIDENCE for respectable mechanics, at 412, Pitt-street South.

BOARD and RESIDENCE for respectable mechanics, at 412, Pitt-street South.

BOARD and RESIDENCE for one or two single men in a private family. 21, O'Connell-street.

BOARD and RESIDENCE, or Furnished Apartments. 20, Wynyard-square.

TRIGHTS OF PADDINGTON.— To LET, a FAMILY RESIDENCE, fronting the main read to South Head, the position and locality recommending it to parties in quest of a cheerful and healthy spot; at a convenient distance from the city, with charming prespects on either side of the house, which, similing well back from the road, is considerably protected from the noise and dust. Contains nine rooms, with detached kitchen, and well supplied with water in the dry seasons. Apply to H. H. NEWMAN, house and land agent, collector, &c., 178, Pitt-street.

178, Pitt-street.

PARRAMATTA.—To LET, a comfortable COFTAGE RESIDENCE, situated in George-street,
lately occupied by Mrs. Nash, containing sight rooms,
kitchen, coachhouse, stable, garden, &c. For particulars
apply to P. MILLER, agent, Parramatta.

TO LET, three ROOMS, suitable for offices. 200,

TO LET, Crown-street, opposite Primitive Chapel, four rooms, ktichen, verandah, and balcony. S, Bilgh-st.

TO LET, a BEDROOM, suitable for a lady or gentleman engaged during the day. Apply 213, Crownstreet, South Head Road.

TO LET, next to Christohurch, 2 first-class SHOP3, with plate-glass fronts. Apply to JOSEPH BAY-LISS, 804, George-street South.

TO LET.— The STORE and PREMISES in Pitteret, lately occupied by Mr. Edward Wyld. Apply on the premises, or to BROWN and CO., Spring-street. LET, the RESIDENCE of the undersigned, No. 196, Riloy-street, Surve Hills. 196, Riloy-street, Surry Hills, containing every requisite for a large and respectable family. Water and gas laid en. Enquire W. HELLYER, No. 123, King-street. TO BE LET, with immediate possession, a HOUSE, containing 7 rooms, kitchen, and scullery (water laid

containing 7 rooms, litchen, and scullery (water laid on); every convenience for a respectable family. Apply to Mr. M.DONALD, grocor, Elizabeth-st., Strawberry Hills.

TO LET, HELLESDON COTTAGE, Newtown Road, five minutes walk from the Railway Station. Apply to Mrs. ROBBERDS, Randwick Outlitting Warehouss, South Head Road, or at the Cottago.

TO LET, a General STORE, doing a good roady-money business, on one of the best rivers in the colony. The stock may be taken on liberal torms. CHARLES BATE, 357, George-street.

Out, George-street.

TO LET, the VERMONT ESTATE, the property of W. C. Wentworth, Esq., at present under lesse to 1.J. Riley, Esq., but which will expire on the 31st December, 1803. For terms, &c., apply, by letter, to Mr. HUNT, 90, Phillip-atreet.

TO BE LET, as a LICENSED HOTEL, at Bathurst,

TO BE LET, as a LICENSED HOYEL, at Bathurst, with immediate possession, for a term of three years and three memba, or thereabout (expiring on the 30th June, 1865), the very central and highly eligible PREMISES, having frontages to William, Howlet, and Beatwick streets, formerly the property of Mr. Frederick Strachan, deceased.

These premises consist of a front room, with large plate glass windows (the most commodious bar-room in the town), of large rooms at the rear of bar-room entitable for billiard, bail, and assembly rooms; five bedrooms on the first-floor (over the bar-room and last-mentioned rooms); a kitchen, scullery, and six outhouses, collarage, stables, conch-house, and gardens (suitable for tea gardens), with four paddecks and other convasiences. The whole covering seven allotments, three acres and a half of land.

These premises being so well known as the late Mr. Strachan's store, require no further comment to recommend them.

The incoming tenant will find that the closing of Mrs. Seed's, has left a good opening for another leading hotel. A license for the house up to the let July naxt, has been secured. The landlord will put the roof in tenantable repair, but all other repairs and alterations must be made by the incoming tenant, who will be bound to lay out during the term, £160 at the least in the permanent and aubstantial improvement of the premises, and to the estifaction of the lessors.

Tenders for the above will be received up to the lat April next, either by Mrs. GLLBERT WRIGHT, solicior, Bathurst.

Bathurst. Bathurst.

or, Bathurst. Bathurst, 18th March.